REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,494.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873. Subscription in Advance {For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	2
,, Rutnagherry	23	,, Colombo	3
,, Vingorla	23	,, Galle	4
,, Goa	24	,, Negapatam	7
,, Carwar	24	,, Pondicherry	8
,, Mangalore	25	,, Madras	10
,, Cannanore	26	,, Coconada	12
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Vizagapatam	13
,, Calicut	27	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Beypore	27	,, Gopaulpore	14
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point	15
,, Alleppy	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee	18	Arrive Fao	5
,, Guadur	19	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	21	,, Bahrein	7
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	25	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	27	,, Muscat	16
,, Kowet	27	,, Guadur	18
,, Fao ....March	1	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE 15TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY. CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
,, Suez	£30
,, Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL..................Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URSINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	500 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHELSTANE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

KING & Co., Agents s.s. Athelstane.

7th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. J. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H. P., G. P. Abram, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ......£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, [illegible] rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended [illegible] all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. [illegible] GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

8 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
A few articles of Furniture, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Grey Galloway, 11 hands, 4 years old.
1 New Saddle and Bridle.
Any Carriages and Horses may offer.

By direction of Rahma and Noami, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nissiem deceased, who by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elisoo Joshua Aradia and others executors of the late Zacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nissiem, deceased, which estate inter alia comprised the following immoveable properties.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction to be held at the respective premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February the property assessed under No. 3 in Meadow Street. The auction sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT 3.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Meadow Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, on the south side by the property of Colonel Keatinge, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. Harrington, late Municipal Storekeeper, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderao Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or the undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,
Vendor's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF COWPEN HARTLEY COALS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder:—

Landed ex Ship Alice Buck.

400 Tons more or less Cowpen Hartley Coals landed damaged, ex Alice Buck, to be sold on account of the concerned—

Terms, nett Cash on weight delivered and delivery to be taken within 5 days of date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Bandora Hill

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of James Dickson, Esq., the same comprises, thin stem glassware, breakfast service, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood seasoned furniture, such as set of dining table in 4 pieces with round ends to form a circular table, sideboard, American dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy chairs, conversation couches, teakwood writing table, bronze and plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, teapoys, screens, horned hatstand, camp cots, iron bedstead, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes press, single and double barrelled rifles and gun, cooking stove, dispense articles, set of English brass mounted single harness, books, choice plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND SPINNING COMPANIES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises (if not previously sold by private contract) the plant, materials and sheds of the Mayo Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, situated in Upper Duncan Road, consisting as follows:—

A Crighton's single Opener with all the latest improvements.
A Second-hand Six Horse Power Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth. (Boiler Inspector's certificate just granted.)
A corrugated Iron Shed.
Two tiled Sheds.
Also—Belting, Shafting Pullies, Platform Weighing Machine, Willow, Tanks and other miscellaneous tools and implements.

To those who may wish to make a private offer for the whole Factory as it stands, it is guaranteed that it is now in good working order, the only reason for selling being the want of proper management.

The attention of upcountry cotton merchants and others is also invited to the machinery.

For further particulars apply on the premises or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW HINGUNGHAT COTTON.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Cotton Green, by order and in the jutha of Shaw Canjee Purbut and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadershaw.

38 Bales New Hingunghat Cotton (of which 5 bales bear the stamp of Messrs. Peel Cassels and Co., and the remaining 33 that of Messrs. J. C. Bushby and Co.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 do. do. T. Cloth.
8 Cases Prints.
6 do. Grey Dhoties.
3 do. White Tanjibs.
A handsome pier glass frame, just arrived from England.
25 Cases best Amontillado and Dry Sherry, English Bottled
On account and at the risk of the Indentor Narronjee Sewjee, by order of Messrs. HUGH D. FISHER & Co.:—
NS,—4 cases, each containing 125 lbs. Magenta Dye in ½ lb. tins.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder by order of Adamjee and Peerbhoy, and on account and at the risk of Ramjee Seetaba and Nursoo Dhurmajee.

40 Superior second-class Teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a handsome English-built Open Barouche by Lewis of Salisbury, a strong made Shigram, a powerful Bay Arab Horse, &c., &c., at the Bungalow next door to Dr. Sydney Smith in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at or about 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to England, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a Ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven o'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per WEST AUSTRALIAN, Andrew, Commander, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay, otherwise the Goods will be LANDED by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the ASSISTANT APOTHECARY'S QUARTERS at the HOUSE of CORRECTION.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 13th February 1873.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK;

pure, wholesome, and agreeable,
IMPORTED OVERLAND BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 376 OF 1870.

UMABHAI HUTHESING, BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, RUNCHODLAL CHOTALAL, BHANABHAI alias PURSHOTUMDASS TRICUMDASS, and BAI CHUNCHULL, daughter of Shett Motibhai Currumchund, (late of Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant), all of Ahmedabad, Hindoo inhabitants, Executors and Executrix of the late MUGGONBHAI CURRUMCHUND, deceased, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of Currumchund Premchund by means of their Moonim, Lulloobhoy Currumchund, &c.........Plaintiffs.

vs.

GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON and JOHN ANDERSON, of Bombay, English Merchants, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the style or firm of HARBORD and COMPANY, in Elphinstone Circle, in the Island of Bombay ....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (under [illegible] by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Moveable property issued [illegible] day of February, instant, in the above Suit) will be [illegible] by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at a Godown near to [illegible] of the above-named [illegible] on the 11th [illegible] put up for SALE [illegible] their Rooms in Marine Street, the undermentioned moveable property [illegible] Colouring Defendants:—

91 Casks of Colouring Powder and 144 Iron Cases of [illegible] Powder in Oil.

Towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 30,000 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 270 for costs, which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 30,270.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 13th February 1873.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

FOR SALE, a BASKET CARRIAGE, holding four persons. It can be seen at our Godown on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts at per doz. Cash, Rs. 36. Credit, Rs. 40
,, 2 ,, Pints at ,, ,, ,, 20. ,, ,, 22

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
Frederick Giesler & Co.,
by
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CRICKET KIT.

SINGLE,—DOUBLE,—TREBLE,—AND ALL-CANE,
Treble Whalebone, Match, Practise, and
Presentation Bats;
by
BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, & PAGE.

Best Treble Seamed, and Double Seamed,
Balls.
BATTING GLOVES; WICKET KEEPER'S GAUNTLETS;
Leg Guards; Stumps;
and
ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do.		27 0
Warm do.		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8	
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	
Pyjamas ½ doz.		16 8
Oxford Shirts ,,		36 0
White do. ,,		22 8
Best Printed ,,		22 8
Best Flannel ,,		49 0
Silk and Wool ,,		51 0
Under Vests ,,	14 0 to 31 0	
Do Pants ,,	26 0 to 31 0	
Towels		4 12
Pillow Cases Each		1 8
Sheets Per pair		9 8
Cardigan Jackets		9 8
Bathing Drawer		2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks		12 8 to 28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to 24 0	
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Lock Straps		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Paper Collars Doz.	1 0
Linen do. ,,	6 0
Cotton Socks ,,	9 8
Warm Merino ,,	15 8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to 18 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	9 0 to 13 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0 to 30 0
Blankets Each	11 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Nett. P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,,	2 12

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro,	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Spunge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.

		Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	All new Patterns.	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each		8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6 8
Badham's Spun Silk		12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.		60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.		60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

DESCHAMPS & CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE OPENED A BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS IN THE
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
NEXT TO ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THEY have on hand a great variety of their Furniture expressly made for this climates Drawing-room, Sitting-room, and Boudoir Furniture. All description of Sofas and Couches, Tête-a-tête, Vis-a-vis and Ottomans, and a great variety of comfortable and elegant Easy Chairs, fancy and light Chairs.

Round Tables, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa and Occasional Tables, Corner Shelves, Etagieries, and Teapoys with or without marble tops.

Davenports, Card and Chess Tables, Canterburies, Music Racks and Stands, Revolving Piano Stools, Portfolios, Work Tables, Flower Stands, and Drawing-room Writing Tables.

D. & Co. make Furniture for Churches, of which they have a variety of designs. St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was furnished by them; also a number of Churches in that Presidency.

They have designs of Furniture for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and Offices, and Camp Furniture, which will be sent on application with estimate.

Dining-room Tables, Sideboards, and Dinner Waggons, Chairs and Arm-chairs, diamond-caned; also Folding Camp Tables and Chairs.

Furniture for the Bed-room and Dining-room. Cots with or without springs, Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands with one or two Basins and marble tops, Almirahs with Shelves, also with Dress Pegs, Chest of Drawers in two parts, Toilet and Cheval Glasses.

Billiard Tables, with Slate tops, India-rubber cushions, scroll legs, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have always on hand spare materials for repairing Billiards; also Pools, Pyramid Balls, Cue Rest, Bagatelle [illegible] Boards, Croquet Sets, Club and Cavendish patterns, specially made for India.

An Illus[illegible]rated Catalogue, containing upwards of 270 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application without charge.

D. & Co.'s well known [illegible] Punkahs in general use in Southern India, are constructed in various ornamental patterns, and are most efficient in cooling rooms. [illegible] with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, [illegible] Madras, and Poona, make them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

Bombay, January 1873.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN residing in one of the pleasantest houses in Middle Colaba will be happy to SHARE the ACCOMMODATION with ONE or TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Address N., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
,, Earrings	,, £1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20
Suites	,, £10 10 to £56
Chains ....Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets	,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings	,, £5 to £500.
,, Suites	,, £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA [illegible]AILWAY.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THE BOMBAY EXHIB[illegible]ON.

RETURN TICKETS to BOMBAY issued at any Station on the Railway from the 13th to the 27th instant, inclusive, will be AVAILABLE for a FORTNIGHT, including the DAYS of ISSUE and RETURN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned will be DISSOLV[illegible] ED on the 28TH INSTANT by mutual consent.

All Claims against, and monies due, up to the 31st May 187[illegible] will be paid and received by Mrs. Ginger; and from the 1st Ju[illegible] 1872 to the day of dissolution by Mr. C. Stephens.

A. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS.
W. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.—With reference to the abo[illegible] NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP [illegible] Undersigned begs to inform the Public in general that the B[illegible] NESS at T. Ginger's Veterinary, Livery, and Commission [illegible] bles will be CONDUCTED from the 1st March [illegible] Mr. G. F. LAMB, Veterinary Surgeon, at present [illegible] by GINGER, STEPHENS, & SONS.

A. GIN[illegible]GER.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LET[illegible]TER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of [illegible] Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills ar[illegible] Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy go[illegible] an excellent sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to ta[illegible] health, sound [illegible]king your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours ver[illegible] respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, Londo[illegible]n."

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on applica[illegible]tion. Greatly improved designs. American Burners in [illegible] great variety. Patentees [illegible]ired. Chandeliers in [illegible] the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an [illegible] English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 7th February 1873.

NOTICE.—The HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at Hog Island is available for DOCKING VESSELS. Application should be made to LIEUTENANT BREBNER, I.N., at the Lift, or the Marine Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.—All descriptions of DOMESTIC SERVANTS, as well as MIDWIVES and NURSES, either Europeans or Natives, can be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, back of the Small Cause Court, or at No. 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

DECRUZ, CORREYA, & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a CLASSIFIED LIST OF POLICIES IN FORCE (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, AND DEALERS IN HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned will be happy to act as AGENTS in this Station, or CONTRACT to SUPPLY *any quantity and quality* of TANNED SKINS and LEATHER, RAW SALTED COW and BUFFALO HIDES, GOAT and SHEEP SKINS, HORNS, TALLOW, BUBBOOL BARK, and OTHER PRODUCE, &c., at the *actual Market Prices*, 2½ per cent. Commission charged on small Consignments.

The ruling "Market Prices" forwarded on application.

J. PURCELL & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS, CAWNPORE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR 130 MEDIUM-SIZED WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 130 medium-sized WAGONS, the iron work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to the applicant.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon, delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Medium-sized Wagons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 4,000, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th February 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS, REVISION OF FARES, &c.

On and from MONDAY next, the 17th instant, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of the PASSENGER TRAINS will take effect:—

The present Down South-East Mail Train from Bombay at 11-0 A.M. will be discontinued, and instead, the 2-30 P.M. Train for Poona will be worked as the Mail Train, and will run through to Raichore, arriving there at 2-15 P.M. on the following day.

The present Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 6-20 A.M. for Poona will be discontinued, and in lieu of it an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 9-30 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-0 P.M.

The Up South-East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 12-5 noon, instead of at 9-20 A.M. as at present; it will reach Poona at 4-50 A.M. and Bombay at 12-15 noon on the following day, as at present.

The present Up Passenger Train from Poona at 12-0 noon and the Up Mixed from Poona at 5-45 A.M. will be discontinued, and instead of them an accelerated Mixed Train will leave Poona at 10-0 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 6-30 P.M.

The Train at present leaving Bhosawul at 12-10 A.M. for Nagpore, will start at 11-50 P.M., reaching Nagpore at 1-30 P.M. on the following day.

The Up Train from Nagpore at 10-0 A.M. will start at 8-30 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 10-0 P.M. as at present.

The Mixed Trains leaving Bhosawul at 6-15 A.M. for Nagpore, and leaving Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. for Bhosawul, will be discontinued.

A Mixed Train will run from Bhosawul at 6-20 A.M. to Budnaira, arriving there at 5-45 P.M., and a Mixed Train will leave Budnaira at 8-0 A.M., reaching Bhosawul at 6-55 P.M.

The Local Train leaving Bombay at 9-30 A.M. for Coorla, and leaving Coorla at 10-25 A.M. for Bombay, will be discontinued.

Some of the Passenger Fares between Bombay and Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, and intermediate Stations, have been revised.

Third Class Periodical Tickets are also now issued between those Stations.

The Ferry arrangements between Kistna and Chicksagore are, for the present, discontinued, and Passengers are conveyed through to and from Raichore without change of carriage.

The Break near Veerapore on the Madras Railway has also been removed, and through booking to and from Bellary is therefore resumed.

For further particulars as to Train Alterations see the Company's Time Bill of the 17th instant, exhibited at the Stations; and any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

G.'S LINIMENT.

The enormous demand for this remedy, and the number of testimonials to its efficacy as a cure for

Mange and all Skin Diseases
in
Horses, Cattle, and Dogs,

prove that it is indispensable to all Owners of Animals. It is now universally used throughout the Bombay Presidency [illegible] many other parts of India.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
[illegible] dozen, at Wholesale Rates.

SOLE PREPARERS,
[illegible] S. KEMP & Co.

[illegible]LVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

[illegible] given rapid relief in the following Complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

[illegible]euralgia and Nervous Headache.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
Pulmonary Affections.
Lumbago.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
Indigestion.
Nervous Deafness.
Rheumatism.
Local Paralysis.
Sciatica.
Gout.
Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRENCH REMEDIES,

OF GUARANTEED FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

Cod Liver Dragees, prepared expressly for India. In bottles at	Rs. 1 8 and Rs.	3 0

These Dragees are the best substitute for Cod Liver Oil when that medicine is refused by the stomach, and, being coated with sugar, they are readily taken by delicate persons and children.

Dusart's Syrup of Lacto-phosphate of Lime for the reproduction of healthy tissue after long-continued or hereditary disease. Per bottle	Rs.	2 0
Mollard's Pomade Sulphureuse. For Skin diseases. Much superior to all other preparations of Sulphur. Per jar	,,	1 8
Belloc's Vegetable Charcoal. A charcoal of great purity, for internal use as a remedy against Indigestion, &c. It also forms an excellent Tooth Powder. Per bottle	,,	1 12
Laville's Drops and Pills. A much celebrated remedy for Gout. Per bottle	,,	7 8
Boyveau-Laffecteur's Rob. An alterative extensively used in France and elsewhere and considered superior to Sarsaparilla. Per bottle Rs. 6 and	,,	3 0
Espic's Cigarettes, for Asthma. Per Box	,,	2 0
Joy's Cigarettes, for Asthma ,,	,,	2 0
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves ,,	,,	1 8
Grimault's Preparations of Matico, of great efficacy in special complaints. Per bottle Rs. 2 and	,,	2 8
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime. Recommended in Phthisis, &c. Per bottle	,,	2 0
Grimault's Iodized Syrup of Horseradish. Recommended as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Per bottle	,,	2 12

Per dozen at Wholesale Rates.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

CASH versus CREDIT

AND

SAVE 50 PER CENT.

BY MAKING YOUR

PURCHASES

AT

KEELL'S

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION,

15, MEADOW STREET.

POSITIVELY

THE

LAST FORTNIGHT,

FOR

THIS SEASON.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

ROSS AND COMPANY,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the [illegible] genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	231½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
—	£20	209·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	13·10·?	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,00?	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,025
2,50?	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075
800	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	2,875
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the continued absence of the up-country demand, the market has become extremely dull, and it is very difficult to effect sales at current rates. The holders, encouraged by the favourable accounts from Manchester, are not disposed to make a further reduction in prices, without which the buyers are unwilling to buy. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 0
" " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 12 0 to " 4 12 6
" " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " " 5 10 0 to " 5 10 6
" " 45 " 39 " 7 " " 5 2 0 to " 5 2 6
" " 45 " 39 " 8 " " 5 12 0 to " 5 13 0
Mad'pol ams 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 2 9 to " 2 3 0
Printers 26 " 30 " 3 " " 2 6 0 to " 2 6 3

No important sales have come to our notice.

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with prices drooping. The following are our closing rates:—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)..........at Rs. 226 to Rs. 228
" Akote "..........at " 233 to " 234
" Broach M. G. "..........at " 258 to " 259
" Bingungnant "..........at " 270 to " 271
" Dhollerah (May delivery)..........at " 125 to " 227

The undermentioned purchases are reported:—

25 candies New Julgaum (Ready)..........at Rs. 232
50 " " Dhollerah (5th April)..........at " 228
100 " " Khandeish (Ready)..........at " 220
25 " " Akote (")..........at " 2 8
10? " " F. P. B.(")..........at " 240
50 " " Faizpore (")..........at " 230
50 " " Broach M. G. (")..........at " 255

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30 .... at 11 1/16 annas per lb.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t, nominal.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 5s.
	Trieste	£3 5s.
	Liverpool	£3 10s.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Hongkong Jan 23.
	H. M. S. Wolverine.	Warlislow	Persian Gulf.
13	Lady Clare (s)	Danby	Newcastle, Jan. 9.
	West Australian	Andrew	London, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Timor (s)	Brown	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Bristolian	Morgan	Elephant Point.
	Parana	England	Rangoon.
	Rustom (s)	Peed	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Orissa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Assyria, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Athelstane, to Trieste.
Steamer Sir J R Carnac, to Coast and Hanover.
Steamer Whitburn, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 8 Arcot (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstane, s, 200 barrels copperas, and 100 barrels alum, To Iddass Khimjee; 200 bundles iron hoops, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Colombo, s, 34 cases stout, P. and G. Radella & Co.

Timavo, s, 17 cases bleaching powder, Munro Newsom & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo, s, 50 cases claret, J. Neuberg.

Orlando, s, 26 packages oilmanstores, King King & Co.

Como, s, 30 cases champagne, King King & Co.

Stirling, s, 8 cases still hock, 5 cases brandy and 20 cases champagne, Henry Rogers.

Eel King, s, 8 packages hardware, H. Allibboy & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Eel King, s, 35 casks beer, M. and E. Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 300 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 36 bales cotton, Morarjee Canjee.

Hutton, s, 66 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Sorrchund; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Samjee Pudumsey; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Ruttiger Dowlutgur; 330 cwts galls, Reerdass Vagjee.

South Tyne, s, 130 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 100 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Narronjee; 82 bales cotton, Khusal Hurridass & Co.; 157 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Nursey Khatow; 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Timavo, s, 35 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 1,000 packages wet-dates, Socarlo Hajee Amud.

Eel King, s, 4 bales wool Stearn, Hobart & Co.; 151 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.; 700 bundles coir yarn, H. Ebram Hajee Dada; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Rodewater, s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 400 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 700 packages myrabollams, S S Narrolwala.

Colombo, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Jane Pardew, 500 bags gall, Premjee Runchord.

Timor, s, 160 bundles galls and 100 bundles nuxvomica, Premjee Runchord.

Lady Allan, 250 bales jute, Jaitha Tricom.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan, s, 3059 packages coffee, 50 cases ginger, and 1 bale hides, A. Tait.

Orissa, s, 190 packages galls, A. Tait.

Cathay, s, 8 cases peacock feathers, A. H. Meera; 18 bags coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

Clifford, s, 2 bales hides, A. Ahmed; 23 bales hides and 10 bales horns, W. Nicol & Co., 9 cases shawls, Roognath Nundlall; 60 boxes Socotra, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 65 cwts horns, Dawood Mahomed; 200 cwts galls, T. Doesamull; 18½ cwts dry ginger, H. Meetha Caum; 67 cases olibanum, 9 cases gum and 49 packages coffee, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 65 cwts deer horns, Dawood Mahomed; 39 bales hides, V. Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay, s, 3 bales silk, H. Zanel Abadin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orissa, s, 1062 packages coffee, 97 bags galls and 41 bags pepper.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Willoughby, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 12.

Noyes, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Fox Captain 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona
Lawrence, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Moyle, Colonel, general duty, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 12.

Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Jinjeera.

FEBRUARY 13.

Rogers, Lieutenant, Bengal 62nd Regiment, on duty, to Dum Dum.
A'Court, Lieutenant, 85th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Meerut.
Watson, Lieutenant, 85th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Meerut.
Clayton, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Vet. Department, on duty, to Jullunder.
Thomson, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Vet. Department, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Money, Sub-Lieutenant, 9th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Cawnpore.
King, Lieutenant, 4th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Ormsby, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Umritsur.
Orpen, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.
Robinson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.
Jankowski, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to De lalee.
Tilden, Lieutenant, Bengal 60th Royal Rifles, on duty, to Murree.
Burke, Major and Paymaster, 55th Bengal Regiment, from leave, to Peshawur.
Burke, Lieutenant, 55th Bengal Regiment, from leave, to Peshawur.
Peacock, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Haslett, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Craig, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Newnon, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R A Cole, Mad S C, Supt, Inam Settlement, Mysore, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lt S R Rawlinson, Mad S C, 2nd Wing Sub 3rd Regt, or Palamcottah Light Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Dy Commsy and Hony Capt D Oliver, of the P W D, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Asst Surg L E Eades, of the Ben Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The following Extract (paras 2 to 4) of a Despatch from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, dated 7th Jan 1873, No 1, is published for general information:—

"2. The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—Col J A Wood, VC, Lt-Col S J Thorp, Lt-Col J E Westropp and Lt-Col C E Naylor, 6 months; Major B Mathew, 1 month; Major J Harpur, 6 months; Capt J Barras, 6 months; Bt-Capt C C Y Butler, 1½ months; Capt C H Hulbert, Surg-Major F W Harris, Asst-Surg S Duckering, Asst-Surg F C Barker, and Condr E S Fox, 6 months.

3. Condr T Reilly has been pensioned from the 5th Dec 1872.

4. With reference to para. 2nd of G O G G No 797, of the 1st Aug 1872, I have to inform you that Lt-Col H G Robison has elected to remain in Europe, under the terms of that order, from 5th Dec 1872."

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified:—

Lt Thomas Harding Mackenzie, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd Regt N L I, 22nd Jan 1872.

The furlough to Europe granted by G O No 777, of 30th Nov last, to Major W H Blowers, Bom S C, is cancelled at his own request.

Consequent on the departure of Capt J B Fenwick, Ag Dy Asst Commy Genl first class, to Europe, on two years' furlough, the following promotions in the Commst Dept are made, to have effect from 27th Jan 1873:—

Capt E S Ostrehan, Dy Asst Commsy Genl, second class, to be Ag Dy Asst Commsy Genl, first class.

Major A M Shewell, Sub-Asst Commsy Genl, first class, to be Ag Dy Asst Commsy, Genl, second class.

Capt T W Sanders, Ag Sub-Asst Commsy Genl, second class, to be Ag Sub-Asst Commsy Genl, first class.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt Col from the date specified:—

Staff Corps.—Major Percy Augustus Elphinstone, 3rd Feb 1873.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major G R C Westropp, Asst Pol Agent, Kolhapore and S M Country, has been allowed 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence, from date of departure on furlough.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C F H Shaw, Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum, having returned from sick leave, is allowed subsidiary leave for 10 days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. Turton Smith, of the Punjab Police, employed for the special purpose of investigating Post Office robberies, is appointed, under Sec 5 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867," an Asst Supt of Police in all the districts of this Presidency, including Sind.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act. X. of 1872, to invest Mr A C Trevor, Mag of the first class in the district of Surat, with the powers mentioned below, in addition to the powers already conferred on him by the said Act and by Govt Notification, dated 24th Jan 1873:—

Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Sub Mag (Sec 44).

Power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222.

Under Sec 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, XIV. of 1869, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A Lyon, Ag Sen Asst Judge of Belgaum, for the detached station of Kulladghee with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum District forming the collectorate of Kulladghee.

Messrs. A F Woodburn, E C Ozanne, and C E Lawson, Sup Asst Collrs in the Districts of Surat, Sattara, and Sholapore respectively, are appointed Mags of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Messrs. W Sandwith and C F H Shaw respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum on the 4th inst, at 10 A.M.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr C W Bell, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Poona, with power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Sub Mag (Sec 44).

Mr H Woodward, Sup Asst Collr, in the District of Nassick, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, under Sec 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Mr John Warden, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 5th March 1873, under Sec 12, Supplement F. and Sec 18 Chap VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Veheridas Ajubhai Dessi, of Neriad, in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, under Sec 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested, in addition to the powers given and referred to in Sec 22 of that Act, with power to hold inquests. (Sec 135.)

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Mags of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X. of 1872, and are invested, in addition to the powers given and referred to in Sec 22 of that Act, with power to hold inquests (Sec 135):—

Mr Jaswantsing Jibhai, Thakor of Sanali; Mr Dalpatsing Sidarsing, Thakor of Chitlav; Mr Jitsing Bhupatasing, Thakor of Ahima; Mr Andersing Naharsing, Thakor of Mogar; Mr Himatsing Raising, Thakor of Gajena; Mr Hathising Jitsing, Thakor of Umeta; and Mr Fatesing Rupsing, Thakor of Dehwan.

Under the provisions of Sec 400 of Act X. of 1872, Mr C W Richardson, Mag of the first class at Kulladghee, is appointed in the place of the Collr of the District to take part with the Sessions Judge in the preparation and making of the list of Jurors and Assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Session of Kulladghee and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 27 of Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr J King, Mag of the first class, in the Dist of Kaira, with the power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 222 of the said Act.

Mr A D Pollen, Asst Collr in the Dist of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following powers in addition to the powers given and referred to in Secs 22, 24, and 26 of the said Act:—

Power to hold inquests. (Sec 135.)
Power to entertain complaints of offences and receive Police Reports. (Sec 141.)
Power to entertain cases without complaint. (Sec 142.)
Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Mag's local jurisdiction. (Sec 157.)
Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (Sec 417.)
Power to issue order to prevent obstruction &c. (Sec 518.)
Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519.)
Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (Sec 521.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W Salmon, C S, Ag Collr and Mag of the Dist of Colaba, is allowed special leave of absence for six months, under Chap IV. of the Civil Leave Code, from the 10th inst.

Mr. G F Sheppard, Ag Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kaira, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months from the date of his departure in March next, under Sec 7 (a), Chap III., of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Sheppard is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days, under Sec 15 (a), Chap V., of the same code.

Mr. W Ramsay to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Nassick on Mr Erskine's availing himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him.

Mr. J H Grant to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Colaba during the Hon E W Ravenscroft's absence, or until further orders, vice Mr. Salmon.

Mr. A C Trevor to act as first Asst Collr of Nassick during Mr. Grant's employment elsewhere, or until further orders.

Mr. G W Vidal to be extra Second Asst Collr of Satara, until further orders.

Mr. W Hexton, Asst Consr of Forests, acted as Consr of Forests in Sind, from 16th Nov 1872 to 8th Jan 1873, inclusive.

Mr. G W Elliot, C S, is allowed an extension of leave under medical certificate, for one year, under Sec 7 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to the two years' furlough granted to him in Govt order dated 9th Feb 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg S B Halliday has been confirmed in the post of Civil Surg, Dohud, and Supt of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta Circle and Panch Mahals, from 1st Dec 1872.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H A Acworth, Supy Asst Collr, Ahmednuggur, has been allowed by H. M.'s Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt K A Jopp, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the P W D.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st February 1873.

Staff Asst Surg P Connolly, from Dy Inspr Genl's [illegible] Circle, to Dy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Hyd[illegible]bad Circle.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lt M E H O W[illegible], 1-11th Regt, attached to 89th Regt of [illegible]

The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lt Averell Daniell, H M 1-21st Regt.

Asst Surg J A Anderson, H M's 18th Hussars.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lt Col R H Bolton, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Ceded Districts, to act as Asst Qr Mr Genl, Mysore Div, during the absence of Maj W R M-sham, or until further orders.

Maj A T Baldwin, S C, to act as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Ceded Districts, during the employment on other duty of Lt Col R H Bolton, or until further orders.

Maj N Swinston S C to act as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Nagpore Force, during the absence of Lt D J S McLeod, or until further orders.

It is notified that on the 4th Oct 1872, official intimation was received by telegram from the Horse Guards, War Office, that an exchange had been sanctioned between Cols F W Bond and C F Franklin, R A from which date the exchange is to have effect.

On the arrival of C Brig R H A from England, Lt Col (Bt Col) Hill Wallace, C B, will, under instructions from Simla, remain in the Bombay Presidency.

Lt-Col Thomas James Maclachlan will proceed for duty with the R I A, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by the most expeditious route and at the public expense.

Lt-Col A R Gloag, doing duty R A, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will, on being relieved from his present charge, proceed to St. Thomas' Mount by the most expeditious route and at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, appointing Col W Vine to the Command of the Garrison and Cantonment of Bellary, during the absence of Brigadier-General Woods on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Col R A Doria, 35th N I, to assume command of the Station during the absence of the Brigadier-General on a tour of inspection.

By the Officer Comdg Quilon, appointing Capt and Adjt R Tait, 26th N I, Station Staff Officer, Quilon, vice Maj H H Foord, relieved.

By the Officer Comdg 8th N I, appointing Lt-Col C M Halles to officiate as 2nd in Coml and Wing Officer, and Capt R B Cummins as Wing Officer, the latter Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub, vice Lt-Col Fletcher, on s. c.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

GENTLEMEN whose NAMES have been OMITTED from the SUBSCRIPTION LIST, advertised in the Daily Papers, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE to the SECRETARY without delay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

NOTICE.—The Public are warned that NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS will be ADMITTED to the EXHIBITION on the OPENING DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant. Season Ticket-holders are particularly requested, on admission, to proceed at once to the Picture Galleries.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Victoria and Albert Museum,
Bombay, 13th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE are requested to be PRESENT at the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, to receive HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 13th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments:—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs. 10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	" 15 "
Family Tickets of Three at	" 20 "
Family Tickets of Four at	" 25 "
Family Tickets of Six at	" 30 "

NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS can be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

TO enable the Committee to award Medals, to prepare the Victoria and Albert Museum for the Exhibition, for Purchase of Objects, and to meet the expenses of Advertising, Printing, and for Freight and Landing Charges, &c., for the articles sent for exhibition, Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

Name.	Amount.	
His Excellency the Governor	250	Paid.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker	100	
" A. Rogers, C. S.	200	
" Colonel Kennedy	50	
" J. A. Forbes.	50	
" Munguldas Nuthubhai, C.S.I.	200	
" Narayen Vasudeojee	150	
His Highness Aga Khan	200	
W. G Pedder, Esq., C. S.	50	
Colonel J. A. Macdonald	50	
Brigadier-General Gell	50	
Meerza Fuzloolakhan, Esq.	100	
F. H. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.	25	Paid.
Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E.	50	Paid.
T. Ormiston Esq., C. E.	50	
S. A. De Carvalho, Esq	25	
Charles Currey, Esq	50	Paid.
W. F. Peel, Esq	50	Paid.
Venayek Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq	100	
Dwarkadass Vusonjee, Esq	100	
Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq	100	
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.	100	
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, Esq.	100	
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq	100	
Raghunath Narayan, Esq	50	
Donald Graham Esq	50	Paid.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq	150	
The Hon. C. J. Mayhew.	25	
" J. Gibbs, C. S.	50	
" M. Melvill, C. S.	50	
W. Wordsworth, Esq	10	
Captain Robinson, I. N.	25	Paid.
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq	25	
E. M. Fogo, Esq	50	Paid.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	50	Paid.
The Honorable J. K. Bythell	50	Paid.
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq.	15	Paid.
Dorabjee Framjee, Esq.	15	Paid.
John D. Mackenzie, M.D.	25	Paid.
George F. Henry, Esq.	25	
R. M'Ilwraith Esq.	50	Paid.
M. R. De Quadros, Esq.	25	Paid.
W. Pereira. Esq.	25	
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.	25	
H. E. Astley, Esq.	50	Paid.
W. London, Esq	25	Paid.
Colonel Ballard	25	Paid.
Sir A D. Sassoon, K.C.S. I.	250	
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.	100	
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	100	
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	75	
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.	100	
Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.	50	
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100	
Captain Hancock	25	
John D Wilson, D D.	20	Paid.
Dr. Hewlett	25	Paid.
B. F. Farnham, Esq	25	Paid.
M. Manuel, Esq.	25	Paid.
Vinayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.	100	
J. A. Owen, Esq.	25	Paid.
J. A. MacAlister, Esq.	50	Paid.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	50	
Henry Forman, Esq.	50	
H. R. Cormack, Esq.	50	
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.	20	
J. Brandenburg, Esq.	25	
O. Nölke, Esq.	25	
A. Blaschek, Esq.	25	Paid.
W. Le Warner, Esq	50	Paid.
Major Deane	25	Paid.
Captain Jervoise	25	Paid.
Dr Watling	20	Paid.
Captain Wodehouse	20	Paid.
Captain Currie	10	Paid.
John Adams, Esq.	10	Paid.
Frederick William Stevens, Esq.	5	Paid.
Wassudeo Bapooje, Esq.	5	Paid.
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Esq.	5	Paid.
Lulloobhoy Kessowlal, Esq.	5	Paid.
Raghoonath Gunnesh, Esq.	5	Paid.
Muckoond Ramchandrajee, Esq.	5	Paid.
Nazoo Suyajee, Esq	25	Paid.
Poonja Khimjee, Esq.	1	Paid.
Mulloo Ramjee, Esq.	20	Paid.
Dewji Ramjee Esq	10	Paid.
Nursoo Gungaramjee, Esq.	10	Paid.
Abdoola Jeewa, Esq	5	Paid.
Messrs. Ramchunder Mahadeo and Co.	30	Paid.
Mahomed Ally Esq.	10	Paid.
Messrs. Wasoodew Yeshwant and Co.	10	Paid.
H. Tippet, Esq.	25	Paid.
J. H. Riebe, Esq.	20	Paid.
Thomas Taylor, Esq.	20	Paid.
T. Wilson, Esq	20	Paid.
J. L. Madden, Esq	20	Paid.
W. G. Hall, Esq	50	Paid.
A. Monteira, Esq	16	Paid.
A. E. Ashley Esq	25	Paid.
J. Sohr, Esq.	25	Paid.
P. Fachiri, Esq.	15	Paid.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.	50	
M. C. Jamsetjee, Esq	25	
C. C. Jamsetjee, Esq	25	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRANT—February 7th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Captain Colquhoun Grant, District Judge, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE—MOIR—February 8th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Captain C. A. Moore, 2nd Light Cavalry, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of J. F. Moir, Esq.

DEATH.

BAKER—February 13th, at Boree Bunder, of bronchitis and convulsions, Mabel Lilian Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. E. Baker, Station Master, aged 7 months 19 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—February 8th, at Mynpoory, the wife of Richard Dundas Alexander, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

BREDIN—February 5th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Captain A. Bredin, 22nd N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

COLLES—February 8th, at Dinapore, Surgeon J. A. P. Colles, M.D., aged 38 years.

RIDEOUT—February 9th, at his residence, No. 27, Sooterkin's Lane in Calcutta, Mr. James Rideout, aged 89 years 6 months and 15 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1873.

"We appeal to the Supreme Government at [illegible]ce; for, in these days, the lack of moral [illegible]age in our public men is so obvious, and [illegible] power of social palaver to bring about [illegible] and muddling compromises so over[illegible]ing, that it is almost impossible to get [illegible] questions discussed on their merits in [illegible]alities where they arise." Where do [illegible]s think that the above sentence is taken [illegible]ey may at first sight fancy that we have quote[illegible] from one of our own recent articles, but on [illegible]icing the feebleness of the style, they will perce[illegible]ve that can hardly be, and will conclude that it is the work of some humble imitator of ours. Th[illegible]ey will be surprised, however, to learn that this humble imitator is the *Times of India.* That unprincipled journal has, for some time, in leading articles, in paragraphs, and in the le[illegible]tters of its imaginary correspondents, been rebuking us for saying strong things, and here our unscrupulous contemporary takes up one of the strongest of these strong things, or at least the largest that it is able to carry, adopts it, and presents it to the world as its own. We never said anything worse of the Bombay Government, or anything calculated to be more unpleasant to the individual members of it than what is implied in saying that it is necessary at once to appeal to the Supreme Government when any question of importance arises in Bombay, because of the lack of moral courage in our local rulers and the power of social palaver to bring about weak and muddling compromises. To be sure our spiral contemporary does not say so in direct, honest way; he requires to insult the whole world in order to cover his attack upon the Government of Bombay; but not the less on that account he does say so. In fact his general assertion is too palpably incorrect to have any meaning in particular. Not to go out of India, no one, for instance, would assert that Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, lacks moral courage, or that social palaver has any power over him to produce weak and muddling compromises. Neither can that be said of Sir William Muir, or of the Government of the Punjab. It is only as applied to Bombay that the remark of our wily contemporary has any point in it.

WE publish elsewhere an article which appeared in the *Lancet* (January 18th,) from the pen of Edward Nicholson, F. C. S., Assistant Surgeon, R.A. Dr. Nicholson has "for the last "two years been charged with the duty of ex-"amining the water-supply of a large portion of "the Madras Presidency," and hence his supposed qualification for the task of reviewing "the "water-supply of military cantonments in India." The conclusions at which Dr. Nicholson has arrived are thus expressed:—"I have found that "throughout the stations of two-thirds of the "British troops in this (Madras) Presidency "visited by me during the course of my Indian "service, the water-supply has been gene-"rally quite as good as it is possible to obtain "without an outlay incommensurate with the "very problematical advantages expected." Of Bengal he says—"I have had the opportunity of "studying the reports on the four years of water "analysis in Bengal, and the advantage of visiting "a Bengal station, very much written about by "the Indian sanitary authorities of that province. "The former has enabled me to confirm fully Dr. "Mouatt's opinion that 'with few exceptions, the "'supply is adequate and wholesome,' and the lat-"ter to go even further than him in deprecating "the exaggerated ideas current on the state of "Indian water-supply generally." In conclusion, he adds, "I will go so far as to say that, in my "experience, it (the condition of Indian water-"supply) is exaggerated in order to make it fit in "with theories of cholera and other epidemic "diseases."

How comforting it is to know that the Indian water-supply is in such a state of purity and wholesomeness as Dr. Nicholson believes it to be. Dr. Nicholson is a great water analyst and a rising chemist, and the Indian medical world should be thankful to be set right in this matter. Dr. Nicholson has chemically examined some of the waters in the Madras Presidency, and the waters of Pooree in Bengal; he has also studied the reports of the water analysis in Bengal; and is he not therefore entitled to set the public right about the potable waters in this country? The question which Dr. Nicholson has raised concerns the whole of British India, for when he speaks of "the water supply of military "cantonments in India," he includes the Presidency towns and the chief cities. The announcement that this water-supply cannot be much improved except at an extravagant cost, will sound strange in the ears of medical men in this country, and even the observant portion of the European public will be somewhat staggered by the chemical views of the writer. Sanitary doctors may be given to exaggerate, as Dr. Nicholson thinks they do, but laymen will desire to know what becomes of all the filth which is notoriously poured into wells and tanks and rivers in this country. It is a very good thing to have a chemist who can tell us whether our water is good or bad, dangerous or wholesome; but he should have pity upon our ignorance and explain how it is that the water is found to be of such excellent quality in the laboratory, when it is so foul outside. There is nothing like science for overcoming prejudice and loosely formed opinion, but then Dr. Nicholson should remember that the Indian public are quite uneducated in this matter; that opinion which he finds to be unfounded unfortunately prevails almost everywhere; he would therefore be doing a public service by explaining how he has arrived at his sweeping conclusions. We have chemists and chemists, and analysts and analysts, and the chemical world as well as the analytical world, have been long at loggerheads about the analysis of water. We remember not very long ago that Dr. Nicholson exercised his critical chemical whip upon some offending chemist in Bengal, who apparently arrived at conclusions which Dr. Nicholson thought science could not sustain. We do not entertain a moment's doubt about Dr. Nicholson's competency to decide the condition of the Indian water-supply; our desire is to be taught the processes by which he is able to clear up all our suspicions. Surely he will come to our relief.

When an officer in Dr. Nicholson's public position undertakes to write in the *Lancet* or any scientific journal about the condition of the Indian water-supply in the way that he has done, it may be nothing if he charges all or nearly all the medical men in India with "exaggeration," and convicts them of ignorance of analytical chemistry; but when the tendency of his writing is to lull the Government into security and induce it to deny the execution of improved water-supply works in the towns and cities of India, he must be quite sure of the position which he has taken up. If he is prepared to maintain that the advantages of improved water-supply in India are "problematical," he will be expected to show how problematical. He must, as a chemist, know that the "problem" which he advances is capable of a pretty clear solution, and that in India, as elsewhere, certain very decided advantages have followed upon the execution of all works of improved water-supply. Unfortunately but very few such works have as yet been undertaken, but wherever they have been executed, the advantages to public health have been so manifest that the aid of the chemist has not been required to assure the Government that a good work has been accomplished. Simla is at present in need of a better and purer water-supply, and so, doubtless, are scores of other towns in this country. We may remind Dr. Nicholson that the water-supply of cities is determined chiefly by the local conditions; wherever pure water can be stored in reservoirs and pipes laid on, it is desirable to draw the supply from such a source; and if river water is selected because storage reservoirs cannot be built, such water should be submitted to filtration before it is passed into service reservoirs or discharged into the distributing mains. It is by no means so safe to trust wholly to filtration after water is delivered in houses and barracks as to pass th[illegible]ter, especially river water, through efficient filter beds. We will leave Dr. Nicholson the opportunity of saying, if he pleases, that the water of some Indian wells is chemically purer than some river water; but even if this were true, it might happen again, as it has happened before, that reservoir storage water and filtered river water are preferable to well water, whether filtered or not. There is the chemical proof and there is the practical proof, and if Dr. Nicholson will pardon us for saying so, we would prefer to be guided in no small measure by our instincts, which we know to be quite as reliable as any evidence of fact which the water chemistry of the present day is able to supply. These remarks belong, as we know, to the A B C of the water-supply question, but in view of the sweeping statements advanced by Dr. Nicholson, we are constrained to repeat them here.

Had Dr. Nicholson taken the trouble to ascertain the number of lives that have been saved by improved water-supply in this country, the many thousands that have been so preserved would have caused him to reflect and ask himself the question whether an extension of such works in other places, including military stations, would not save many thousands more. Had he been less a chemist and more a practical man—not to say a practical medical man—he would have dwelt for a little upon the great facts connected with improved water supply, when, peradventure, he might have abstained from insinuating, as he has done, that the people of India are fools, and his medical brethren, especially his sanitary medical brethren, rogues. Let our Indian sanitary authorities be ever so desirous of fitting in the condition of the water-supply in India "with "theories of cholera and other epidemic diseases," the great fact remains that wherever improved water-supply has been carried out, public health has remarkably improved. If the analytical chemistry of Dr. Nicholson does not fit in with this great fact, so much the worse for analytical chemistry. Our sanitary authorities may be wrong in their theories of the causes of endemic and epidemic diseases in regard to the part that water plays therein, but not all the chemical proof which Dr. Nicholson can advance will set aside the fact that good potable water preserves the people from untimely death. We are justly incensed against Dr. Nicholson for excluding this great sanitary truth from his review of the water-supply in India, and we charge him with "exaggeration" by suppression. If it is true that improved water supply is still required in a large number of military stations in this country, and that such improved supply will improve the health of the British soldier, then the whole tenor of Dr. Nicholson's article in the *Lancet* is objectionable because misleading. The conclusions arrived at in that article are not supported by any reliable evidence, indeed, all the facts point the other way in every station where improved works can be executed at the ordinary cost of water-works. The day will come when every military station in India will draw its water-supply from purer sources than now, and in doing what he can to retard the action of Government in this matter, Dr. Nicholson is doing a deadly injury to the country. If the review in the *Lancet* was intended to be only an exhibition of the youthful ambition of a youngish man, Dr Nicholson has probably succeeded in gaining the notoriety that he sought. He has been read, discussed, and flung aside. But with this notoriety he must now rest satisfied, for if he is ever thought about hereafter, it will be as an unripe chemist and an unsound hygienist, whose opinions and views are to be received with extreme caution. There is no more important public question for British India than that of an improved water-supply, none that would bring greater blessings to this country. How sad then is it to find a trusted officer of the Madras Government making shipwreck of his own reputation by entering upon a discussion the merits of which he does not quite understand, and propounding a chemical doctrine of his own manufacture which is offensive to common sense and opposed to all experience.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S DESPATCH ON CENTRAL ASIA.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY

The official correspondence on the subject of Central Asia has been presented to Parliament. It concludes with a despatch from Prince Gortchakoff, dated 31st January, stating that the divergences of the two Governments related to Badakshan and Wakhan, which Russia regarded as enjoying a certain independence. Considering, however, the difficulty of establishing facts in all their details, and especially wishing not to give the question an exaggerated importance, Russia does not refuse to accept the boundary line laid down by Earl Granville as follows:—

Firstly.—Badakshan with the dependency of Wakhan from Sirikol on the East to the junction of the Kocha river with the Oxus, forming the northern boundary.

Secondly.—Afghan Turkestan, comprising the districts of Koondrooz, Khulum, and Balkh, the northern boundary of which would be the line of the Oxus from its junction with the Kocha river to the post of Khoja Saleh inclusive. The Ameer to claim nothing on the left bank of the Oxus below Khoja Saleh.

Thirdly.—The internal districts of Aksha (? Akkchu,) Seripool, Maimena, Shibbergan, and Andkoo, the latter forming the extreme Afghan frontier possession on the north-west.

Fourthly.—The Western Afghan frontier between the dependency of Herat and Western Afghan. This frontier is considered well known and has been recognised.

The despatch concludes by saying that Russia relies upon England to use her influence in inducing Shere Ali to maintain a peaceful attitude and relinquish all measures of aggression.

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

In the Galway prosecution case, the jury being unable to agree were discharged.

Austria has agreed to arbitrate in the Laurium mines question.

An insurrection of natives has broken out at Loanda (sic). The Portuguese Government is sending troops there.

BERNE, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The Swiss Federal Council has summoned M. Mermillord to resign the Apostolic Vicarship under pain of expulsion from the Pope.

MADRID, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Sovereign Cortes have elected a Government with Senor Figueras as Premier, and Senor Castellar Foreign Minister. The others are prominent Republicans. Senor Figueras has expressed a belief that the other Latin nations will imitate Spain. King Amadeus and his family have quitted Madrid.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed declining. Arrivals 1-8th lower, and the London Cotton market is dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 6 7/8d.

THE Bombay Port Trust Bill was read a third time and passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday.

THE Raja of Dholepore died on Sunday.

THE Board of Revenue, Bengal, have decided that security-bonds given on plain paper by ministerial officers are exempted from payment of registration-fees.

GOVERNOR ORD leaves the Straits in March next, and there is some uncertainty as to who will succeed him. Three persons are named—Colonel Anson, late Lieutenant-Governor of Penang, Mr. Justice Maxwell, late Chief Judge of the High Court at Singapore, and Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Labuan. The *Rangoon Times* thinks Mr. Pope Hennessy the most likely candidate.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Burmah has called upon all courts subordinate to him to put down the practice, whereby officials, or others attaching themselves to the court, become sureties for persons admitted to bail or called upon to give security for good behaviour. Hitherto a trifling commission has been sufficient to enable a man to get as many sureties as he liked, and thus to frustrate the ends of justice.

UNDER the provisions of sections 234 and 236 of Act X. of 1872, the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix five as the number for the jury in trials before the Courts of Session under this Presidency, in which a European, not being a European British subject or an American, is the accused person or one of accused persons. The Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, under the provisions of section 236 of Act X. of 1872, that in all trials by jury, before the Poona Court of Session, of offences under Chapters 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, and 18, of the Indian Penal Code, the jury shall consist of five persons.

A MEETING of the managing committee was held at the Exhibition building yesterday evening, when it was formally decided that the Exhibition should be opened on Saturday. An extraordinary *Gazette* will be published giving the details for the intended ceremony, but in the meantime we may state briefly that the committee will meet at half-past 4 on that day to receive His Excellency the Governor and Staff, who will arrive at 5 precisely; a guard of honour will be furnished to receive him, and a band will be in attendance. Season ticket-holders, who alone will be admitted on that day, will occupy the galleries and pavilions, while the hall will be kept clear for the reception of His Excellency, and the accommodation of the general and managing committees. The committee will receive His Excellency at the entrance of the South Pavilion, he will then be led to the foot of the Albert Statue, when the Hon Mr. Rogers, the president of the general and managing committees, will read a short address, after which His Excellency will be asked to walk round the principal parts of the building, the committee forming procession. He will then, after the committee reassemble at the foot of the statue, declare the Exhibition open.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

HASSAN ABDUL (THROUGH LAWRENCEPORE,)
13TH FEBRUARY, 1-30 P.M.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar was held to-day, and everything was very well done.

The races were capital, and there was only one casualty—a broken collar-bone.

The Camp has now broken up, and Generals McMurdo and Lumsden have gone home.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR TO CANARA AND THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

WE yesterday intimated that His Excellency the Governor would leave Bombay about the 22nd inst. on a tour to Canara and the Southern Mahratta Country, and we have now obtained the following memo. of the dates on which he will be at the several places he intends to visit, as at present arranged:—

February	22nd	Leave Bombay.
	23rd	At Sea.
	24th	Honawar.
	25th	Ghairsoppa.
	26th	
	27th	
	28th	Honawar.
March	1st	Carwar.
	2nd	
	3rd	Unkola by sea.
	4th	Sunkasull, 16 miles.
	5th	Iddagunge, 18 miles.
	6th	Yellapore, 7 miles.
	7th	Dewikop, 20 miles.
	8th	Harreegeri, 11 miles.
	9th	Hoobli, 12 miles.
	10th	Dharwar, 12 miles.
	11th	
	12th	Teygoor, 13 miles.
	13th	Moogutkhan Hubli, 12 miles.
	14th	Belgaum, 20 miles.
	15th	
	16th	
	17th	Toombulwari, 17 miles.
	18th	Poondra, 15 miles.
	19th	Ambolee, 11 miles.
	20th	Danolee, 10½ miles.
	21st	Akerree, 12½ miles.
	22nd	Vingorla, 11½ miles
	23rd	Bombay.

MINCE PIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sincerely trust that the statement in to-day's papers that 85 dogs have been killed by the police, and the advertisement that an establishment for the sale of "hot minced mutton pies" has been opened in Meadow Street is nothing more than an accidental coincidence.

13th February. TIFFIN.

THE FUTURE BLACK COUNTRY OF INDIA.

KUMMAWARUM.

THIS coalfield is a continuation of the carboniferous system that runs along the valleys of the Wurdah and Godavery towards Chinoor, Doomiagoodium, Kummawarum, and Singarenny. The whole however is by no means regular, and presents the same broken features that generally characterise the coalfields throughout the world. The country all along is difficult to prospect in, being covered with heavy, impenetrable jungles, but in the vicinity of villages and larger nullahs the older rocks are occasionally met with, which leads me to presume that the whole of this track consists of a series of coal beds lying in *pockets* or *cups* of a greater or less extent. This feature is at present met with in the Rajore and Sastee coalfield, and is attributable to subterranean convulsions in some former period of the earth's history subsequent to the carboniferous age.

The Kummawarum coalfield was first known to the Nizam's Government early in 1871, and an amusing story is current regarding its discovery. A certain *Koonbee*, going from one village to another, found a piece of coal in the bed of a stream, and having heard that the Government offered a large reward to any party or parties discovering any new coalfields in their dominions, travelled up the stream on an exploring expedition. The man pretended to be suffering from some internal malady, and going to the several villages along its banks, presented the piece of coal to the villagers, and stated that he was in search of this particular medicine that could alone cure him of his disorder. In this manner he travelled to the village of Kummawarum, and for a trifle soon elicited the information that large quantities of the same medicine were to be found in the vicinity. Of course the Koonbee visited the site, cured himself of his malady, and returning to his village, informed the thasildar of Kunthe Conda of the discovery that he had made. But a Koonbee is too insignificant an individual to urge pretensions to so high a claim, and for the chance of a bonus of Rs. 2,000 and one step promotion on his grade, the thasildar thought that it would be better to discover the field over again. Certainly a little meandering and prospecting was necessary, but then the thasildar arrived in due time at Kummawarum, took formal possession of the coalfield, stamped the coal in several places with a seal, planted a flag, carved his name on the adjacent forest trees, and placing several watchmen to guard the new found treasure, returned to Kunthe Conda and reported the matter to Government. In June following the Government directed the district engineer of Wurrungul to visit the site in conjunction with the thasildar and report on the coal. Unfortunately the thasildar did not start in time, and the engineer, glad in his turn to make a semi-discovery of the whole affair over again, was happy to 'report favourably' with regard to his investigations, and found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary assistance without the thasildar's presence, nor in erasing the carvings and substituting his own name on the adjacent forest trees. The report on the coal goes on to state that the outcrop resembled "one jetty mass without any fissures, and interlaced by no concomitant strata," that four wild elephants should be killed, that the right of original discovery should rest with villagers of Kummawarum, and that Rs. 500, which were given to the thasildar to be expended on the side of the outcrop, should be handed over to the D. P. W. After this, I think I had better quote the gentleman's own words, which I happen to have by me, at least with reference to the coal, leaving [illegible] wild elephants, &c. He says—"The coal formation is so clearly discernible and is so extensive that there is no more doubt of its existence in the spot indicated. It crops out in the bed of a small stream, the local name for which is '*Thondrala Vagu*,' a tributary of the Godavery, but marked on the map as '*Pungady Vag*.' It is situated about six miles from the village of Kummawarum in a valley between two low hills. The coal stratum, as far as it could be perceived, resembles one jetty mass without any fissures, and interlaced by no concomitant strata, extending over 1,250 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in thickness. On the south and east sides of the stream the seam marks its appearance from under a bed of sandstone, but its other edge gets buried on the west side of the bank under a thick alluvial cover, and evidently runs below the hill situated on that side. Throughout its whole length in the stream the stratum continues regular in parallel layers and preserves its angle of inclination or dip to the horizon of about 45° west. On the north, or lower part of the stream, and just as it takes a sharp turn, the coal again buries itself in thick alluvial soil and runs along the foot of the hills where it may be traced by pitting.

"The coal region in question seems to be on a considerable elevation to the country around Wurrungul, which makes me suppose that the village of Kummawarum must be a comparatively cool and healthy place and well adapted for locating any establishment the Government may anticipate maintaining for working the coal. This is the nearest village practicable to the coalfield, and is about 65 miles from Wurrungul by a most circuitous route. The road to it from Wurrungul is very bad, and, in fact, beyond the Pakal Lake merely a pathway exists through a thick bamboo jungle and impassable by ordinary carts."

To remark on the above, the very high angle of dip, and the reputed healthiness of the locality, are I fear more of fiction than of fact.

Early last year some attempt was made to construct a fair weather road from Kummawarum to the site of the coal, and a working party was also sent to experiment in borings. The results taken in three different places show 9 feet, 6 feet, and 3 feet thicknesses of coal severally, while in two others they met with no coal at all. Early in July the party returned to Hyderabad,—most of them being down with the fever,—and took several specimens with them and also a small quantity of coal from the outcrop. The same party has now been ordered up to Singarenny.

The quality of the coal of Kummawarum is decidedly good, and at the exposed surface the specimens are very compact, of a dull slaty appearance, but burning with a good red flame and leaving a small residue of clear white ash. The coal lower down has a bright glossy appearance, very hard, and possessing all the qualities of anthracite. The old inhabitants of Kummawarum state that in their early days there was no exposed surface, and that the superlying stratum was denuded by the impetuous flow of the mountain stream. The Kummawarum coalfield is about five square miles in extent, and I am of opinion that there should be more of these deeper in the heavy jungles, as the country all along from Pakal to Kummawarum presents favourable indications of the presence of coal. In the former place we meet with the Vindyan series, and it was by tracing these out and making local enquiries that Mr. King, of the Geological Survey, fell in with the Singarenny coalfield.

Some time ago the Nizam was desirous of redeeming a portion of the jungle towards Pakal, by converting it into a penal settlement for life convicts, and with this object about half a lac of rupees was spent during the last five years in building a Pakal jail that was to consist of twelve blocks of mud buildings surrounded by strong heavy wall. The waters of a magnificent reservoir of water, called the Pakal Lake about thirty miles in circumference when full, was to be utilised for purposes of irrigation. The jungles are covered with magnificent timber, such as teak, ebony, blackwood, &c., but the fever of the place is said to be deadly, and the civil authorities strongly objected to the inhumanity of exposing the convicts to so miserable an existence. The buildings were very slowly erected, as the workmen declined to go there for more than six months in the year, and much scandal was attached to the D. P. W. in the management and construction of these works. In one instance, during the absence of the workmen, several thousands of monkeys felt disposed to occupy these premises, and when the workmen returned, they found to their disgust that the inquisitiveness of our Darwinian friends would not leave one stone upon another unturned. I believe that the work is still going on, and that it will be shortly completed.

EXILE.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Memon Mohla commences this day, and will last about a week.

KATTYWAR.—The examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel at Kattywar will take place in the beginning of March next.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF KHANDEISH.—The Hon. Mr. G. H. Hobart received charge of the office of District Judge of Khandeish on the 4th inst.

THE REVEREND C. T. WILSON, M.A., is appointed Chaplain of Aden, to relieve the Reverend C. Kirk, who has been directed to proceed to Bombay.

POLITICAL AGENT, REWA KANTA.—Captain C. Wodehouse received charge of the office of Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on the 5th inst.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Sewree on the body of a beggar woman. The jury returned a verdict that the woman died from fever.

AHMEDABAD.—Mr. G. F. M. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, on the 28th January.

THE REVEREND JOHN PATON, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 5 *(a)*, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

A NEW VAKEEL AT KATTYWAR.—Mr. Mohunlal Nityanund has been authorised to practise as a pleader in all the Courts of the Political Agency in Kattywar.

AHMEDNUGGUR SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. John Warden, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

ASSAULT.—Ramchunder Isoo, a goldsmith, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with assaulting Bapoo Suddoo and Jennie, woman, and was on conviction fined five rupees.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.—The camp of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, is at present at Kapadvanj, in the Kaira collectorate.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—On Wednesday a Hindoo boy, aged about eleven years, was bitten by a dog at Gamdevi road. The dog was poisoned, and the lad was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Ahmednuggur, who is now on leave to Europe, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

MURDER OF A BHEEL AT SHITPO TUNKARIA.—A Broach paper states that a short time ago a Bheel was murdered at a place called Shitpo Tunkaria. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR FROM BARODA.—Dajee Bhow Sahib, a Sirdar of Baroda, arrived here on Wednesday with about twenty armed followers, and took up his residence temporarily at the Falkland Road Dhurumshalla.

STALL TAX, &C., AT BHOSAWUL.—The shop or stall tax, and the tax on carts, which used to be levied at Bhosawul, in Khandeish, by the jagirdar of that place, have been declared illegal, and their future levy has been prohibited.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AMONG NAGUR BRAHMINS.—A Nagur Brahmin writes to a vernacular paper, pointing out the present miserable condition of the widows of his caste, and advising his castemen to encourage widow marriage.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, Fathan Chuttoorbhooj was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner. The man admitted the offence and was fined ten rupees.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Abdoola Ameer, a lascar, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a number of sovereigns, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Shaik Buchoo Kummoo.

A SEAMAN SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Thomas Moore, a seaman of the ship Louisa, was charged with stealing a tin of butter, valued at [illegible] Rs. 14, a portion of the stores of the ship. [illegible] Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS.—On Wednesday seventy-five stray dogs were destroyed by poison, of which eight were destroyed at the Fort Division, fifteen at the Oomercarry division, sixteen at the Chowpatty division, fifteen at the Byculla division, and twenty-one at the Mahim division.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the Surat district, for six weeks, from the 1st May next, the Civil Courts in the Poona district, for six weeks, from the 21st April next, and the Civil Courts in the Rutnagberry district, for six weeks, from the 16th April next.

ACTING COLLECTOR OF COLABA.—Mr. M. Salmon, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Collector and Magistrate of the district of Colaba, has been allowed special leave of absence for six months. Mr. J. H. Grant has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba district, during the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft's absence, or until further orders, vice Mr. Salmon.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 11th February, was 325, being 70 less than in the preceding week, 41 less than the total of the week ending 6th February 1872, and 17 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 227 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd February 1873, Rs. 83,11,472; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,43,526; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 25,012; total balance, Rs. 84,29,986. There are in addition 1,59 520 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March		
Overture	Marco Spada	Auber.
Valse	Triumphant	Brito.
Selection	Trovatore	Verdi.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.
Polka	Flora	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HON. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in Rule 2 of the Government Notification in the Judicial Department of 11th November 1863, on the subject of the payment of subsistence money and travelling allowance to witnesses in criminal cases, for the words, "1st Class—each person coming under this class to be allowed 8 annas a mile as travelling expenses for himself and a servant," should be substituted, "1st Class—each person coming under this class to be allowed 4 annas per mile as travelling expenses for himself and a servant if a railway be available, and 8 annas per mile when the only means of communication is an ordinary road."

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HIGH COURT.—14th February.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

LONG CAUSES.

135-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan v. Mirza Abdool Latiff—Present and Winter—(part heard).
736-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursunda Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.
748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulall—A.H. Khan.
530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Mehertai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Pomjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mamon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdool bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabibee, widow, and another—Venayekrow.
503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

83-73—J. Gopal—Eduljee Beramjee v. Jugjivan Hemjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford.
412-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Rustomjee Pestonjee L. v. Jerbai, widow,—No appearance.
413-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v. The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.
468-71—C. Tyabjee—Sorabjee Rustomjee and another v. Sonabai, &c., and another—Manisty and Fletcher.
470-71—S. Pandoorung—Motiram Sobharam v. Muddon Gopal—Jefferson and Payne (Decree.)
522-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Premsookdass and another v. Ramdhun Salucram and others—Garud.
525-71—S. Pandoorung—Ookerda Poonsee v. Bhugwandas Dwarkadas—No appearance.
527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.
537-71—S. Pandoorung—Hormusjee Bomanjee v. Khoja Heerjee Jumal—Jefferson and Payne.
539-71—Abraham Thacker Dewjee v. Khetsey Khimjee and another—No appearance.
542-71—Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim bin, &c., v. Hajee Abdoola Arat—No appearance.
564-72—Tyabjee Khoja Vulleebhoy Mitha v. Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.
567-71—Dallas and Lynch—Gungabakus Pokeeram and others v. Mungalchund Goolabram—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. Wolverine 1,703 tons, and 400 horsepower, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from the Persian Gulf.

The s.s. Lady Clare, 846 tons, Captain John Danley, arrived yesterday from Newcastle (January 9th) with a cargo of 1,272 ton coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Isen, Riebe and Co.

The s.s. Phlox, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived on the 12th instant from Compta (February 9th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Patrows, Mr. J. V. Soares, and eighty-seven deck passengers.

The s.s. Tiber, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. T. N. Baker, two children, and 1 European servant. She took the following cargo:—9,523 bales cotton, 941 bales wool, 1,211 cwts. galls, 405 cwts. horns, 55 cwts. mowrah seeds, 4 cwts. gum, 81 cwts. ginger, 209 cwts. coir yarn, 94 cwts. nux vomica, and 224 corges hides and skins.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 2,201 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived on the 12th instant at night from China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—1 box gold, 16 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes sovereigns, 3 boxes treasure, 1 box rupees, 3 boxes specie, 97 bars silver, 1,176 bags sugar, 75 bags copper cash, 200 baskets alum, 194 boxes glass bangles, 30 boxes silk piece-goods, 138 packages silk, 276 boxes cassia 20 cases wax, cloth umbrellas, 8 boxes luggage, 3 boxes fans, 33 boxes glass beads, 2 boxes China ware, 1 box slippers, 6 boxes white copper, 97 boxes preserves, 190 half chests tea, 42 cases ginger, 1 box dresses, 1 box stationery, 1 box silver-ware, 1 box picture, and 1 box peppermint flower. From Shanghai—54 half chests tea, 13 bales silk, 1 box gold, 5 packages muster, and 2 packages sweets. From Singapore—5 boxes treasure, 112 bags black pepper, 5 boxes clothing, 19 boxes ivory, 112 boxes stick-lac, 16 boxes mace, 78 boxes benjamin, 2 boxes tea, 1 box provisions, 2 boxes gamboge, 1,254 bags sugar, 170 slabs tin, 1 bale cotton waste, 1 box plate-powder, and 20 cases chutney. From Calcutta—1,350 sheets old zinc, 19 bundles ivory, 1 bundle sticks, 50 bales piece-goods, 2 cases indigo, 4 cases ginger, and 1 case cloak and caps. She brought many other packages for transhipment for different ports, and three second class passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	February.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 35 m	5 11	Friday 14	6 44 m	4 3
0 36 a	4 3		6 40 a	5 8
1 1 m	5 11	Saturday 15	7 12 m	5 8
1 9 a	4 3		7 11 a	5 3
1 27 m	5 8	Sunday 16	7 41 m	4 9
1 40 a	4 2		7 40 a	4 8
1 55 m	5 4	Monday 17	8 13 m	4 10
2 19 a	3 10		8 18 a	3 10
2 26 m	4 7	Tuesday 18	8 47 m	4 9
3 1 a	3 6		8 56 a	2 8
2 54 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 19	9 24 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1		9 4 a	1 8
3 28 m	3 0	Thursday 20	10 10 m	4 6
5 3 a	2 11		10 39 a	0 9

Moon—Last Quarter, 20th. 4h. 13m. P.M.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following Season Reports for the fortnight ending this day are published:—

Ahmedabad, 11th February—Very slight rain on the 13th. Wheat 12·3; bajree 18·4.

Kaira, 12th February—Cotton picking commenced. Other crops middling. Bajree 16·3; rice 8·3 kilogrammes.

Broach, 11th February—Standing crops good. Bajree 18 seers.

Surat, 12th February—Cotton picking commenced. Other crops generally good. Wheat 9 seers.

Thanna, 11th February—No rain. Weather clear and of middling temperature. Rice 7 to 11; wheat 9 and 11; dall 7 and 8; bajree 14½ and 15 seers.

Colaba, 10th February.—No rain. Rubbee crops in good condition. Rice 14·2 seers at Alibaugh.

Khandeish, 11th February.—Crops good. Bajree 17¾ seers.

Nassick, 12th February.—No rain. Late crop injured by cold. Rice 9; bajree 18 seers.

Ahmednuggur, 11th February.—No rain. Bajree 23·2 seer.

Belgaum, 11th February.—Weather fine. Cotton crops moderately good. Jowaree 20 seers.

Poona, 11th February.—No rain. Harvesting of rubbee nearly finished. Cotton middling. Bajree 16·42 seers.

Sholapore, 11th February.—Rain 75 cents. Late crops slightly damaged. Jowaree 33 seers.

Satara, 11th February.—No rain. Sky cloudy. Climate warm. Cotton and rubbee crops continue good. Bajree 20 seers.

Kuladghee, 11th February.—Cotton and rubbee crops middling. Jowaree 32·7 seers.

Rutnagherry, 10th February.—No rain. Dry season rice, moog, kudwo, coreed, kooleeth, grain, chuwulee promising. Paot and toor podding. Rice 67 seers.

Canara, 11th February.—Rain 15 cents. Dry crop prospects in Kamte, good. In Halial sowing in progress. Rice 13 4 seers.

Dharwar, 12th February.—Cotton, wheat, grain, and linseed healthy. Other late crops progressing. Jowaree 18·6.

Kurrachee, 18th February.—No rain. Rubbee crops good. Wheat 11·19; rice 7·46 seers.

Hyderabad, 11th February.—No rain. Rubbee crops suffered from frost. Otherwise reports favourable. Districts healthy. Trade dull. Grain low.

Shikarpore, 12th February.—High winds from north-west and west on 7th and 8th, followed by cold. Crops want rain. Wheat 13·9 seers.

Upper Frontier, 11th February.—No rain. Weather continues mild. Rubbee prospects favourable. Grain 13·3 seers.

Rajkote, 11th February.—Cold weather crops and cotton good. Bajree 18 seers.

Wudwan, 11th February.—Weather cold. Cotton suffered, but others good. Bajree 16 and wheat 13.

Baroda, 11th February.—Cotton and kurreef crops will be less than anticipated:—Bajree 15 seers.

From District Inspectors and Superintendents of Experiments.

Gujerat, 11th February—Sanund. Cold winds prevalent. Picking has commenced throughout Gujerat. Gins and presses working.

Gujerat, 12th February—Cotton picking general, quality good. Very little strain. Weather unfavourable. Mornings cool.

Kujgaum, 11th February.—Weather fine. Cotton unchanged. Rubbee good.

Kujgaum, 11th February.—Cotton picking almost finished. Rubbee crop being harvested. Weather favourable.

Dharwar, 10th February.—Weather unsettled. Thunderstorms. Cotton picking in progress.

Hooblee, 12th February.—American blighted, indigenous flowers drooping.

Kurrachee, 12th February.—Crop fair. Ginning still in progress.

Hyderabad, 11th February.—Weather and prospects unchanged. Main work ginning. Prices downward tendency.

A lady upon whom Professor Albini, of the University of Naples, has twice performed the operation of transfusion of blood direct from the artery of a lamb, is experiencing great benefit from it. The professor has been requested to send an account of this important operation to the Medical Scientific Academy of Paris, and also to that of St. Petersburg.—*Swiss Times.*

The directors of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company have to-day resolved to recommend to the shareholders at their ensuing meeting a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past half-year, making, with 2½ per cent. paid in July last, 7½ per cent. per annum free of income-tax, as in recent years. After payment of such dividend, and providing for all outstanding losses, and including a balance brought from last year, a considerable sum will be carried forward.—*Manchester Courier, Jan. 17.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met at noon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Present—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Hon. A. Rogers; the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.; the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee; and the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

THE THIRD READING OF THE PORT TRUST BILL.

His Excellency the President renewed the consideration of the case of certain harbour officers who might be dispensed with by the Port Trust without receiving any indemnity, although at present as Government officers they are working on the understanding that after so many years' service they become entitled to a pension. There was no provision in the bill to make the Trustees take these officers into their service, neither was there an provision for pensions; and His Excellency conceived that it would be very hard if the Master Attendant, who gets Rs. 1,400 a month; an assistant, now getting Rs. 800 a month; and another assistant or harbour master, at present getting Rs. 550 a month, were to be turned off without compensation simply because the Trustees might refuse to take them over along with the Trust estate on the ground that they could get new men to do the same work cheaper.

A discussion took place upon the subject, but the only result was that it was resolved to let the bill pass as it stood, on the understanding that officers who might have grievances could prepare a petition and acquaint Government with their circumstances.

His Excellency the President considered this what unsatisfactory course.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy asked whether, because no definite provision was inserted in the bill in regard to making provision for these officers, His Excellency the President would reject the bill?

His Excellency the President—That is a question which I do not think I can answer here, at the present time.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I merely asked your Excellency the question because, as the mover of the bill, I would rather see the matter settled now than run any risk of the bill being objected to afterwards because we do not come to an arrangement now.

His Excellency the President—All I can say is that possibly a suitable arrangement may be made with the Government of India. There is another matter to which I shall allude, and which only came under my notice yesterday. At present there is a sum of money in the bank—at any rate, in charge of the Harbour and Pilotage Board—which is called the Schooners' Expenses Fund, amounting to about Rs. 50,000, and upon this amount the pilots consider they have a claim. I wish to get a clause inserted in the bill to the effect that nothing in the Act contained shall affect these claims.

After some discussion, the Council expressed an opinion that the kind of clause suggested was unnecessary, since nothing in the Act could affect these particular claims.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Before I move the third reading of this bill, I have a few words to say upon a somewhat personal matter. I very much regret to say that Mr. Pedder has taken exception to a remark which I am reported to have made in this Council at our last sitting. I am reported to have said that the arrangements which I entered into with Mr. Pedder on Friday last were made before witnesses. I do not remember exactly what I did say, but I rather think I said "in the presence of Mr. Manson." However, be that as it may, all I have to say now is, that nothing could have been further from my thoughts or intentions than to cast any reflection upon Mr. Pedder, for whom in common with most people I have great respect. I think I ought to take this opportunity of explaining what really did pass upon the occasion in question. I saw Mr. Pedder upon Friday, and we had a long conversation, during which I showed him certain figures having reference to the assessment for municipal purposes which should be made upon the Trust property. These figures went to show that if the whole of the property were rated for municipal taxation as if it were private property the amount payable would be Rs. 76,000. Now that sum corresponds very nearly with the figures given by Mr. Pedder in his memorandum, and therefore when he completed that memorandum he had arrived very much at the same conclusion which I myself pointed out at the meeting to which I have referred. When he left me upon that occasion he said that he considered the compromise which I proposed, or rather he thought the compromise which I proposed, was a fair one. However, he said he would look into the matter, and that if he saw occasion to alter his mind he would let me know on or before the Monday following. I was therefore very greatly surprised—having received no communication whatever from Mr. Pedder on the Monday, as he promised—when I came into this room and found this memorandum of his—a memorandum which is a very elaborate one, bringing out very different results from what I anticipated, and which goes so far as to indicate that a lakh of rupees would be a fairer compromise than Rs. 50,000. That memorandum, which is a printed document must have taken some time to prepare and some time to consider, and I think that Mr. Pedder, with all deference to him, might have let me know his general conclusions upon Monday, or at all events have informed me that he had seen reason to recede from the position which, I thought, he had taken up on Friday, and that he no longer considered the compromise a fair one which I put into my amendment, and which compromise I had submitted to Mr. Pedder. I think it right to make that explanation, but at the same time I repeat that I regret that anything I have said should have given offence to Mr. Pedder. Nothing could have been further from my views than to offend him. Now, Sir, I beg to move that this bill be read a third time.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—If Colonel Kennedy has nothing further to say, I wish to move an amendment on his motion, to the effect that the third reading of this bill be postponed for a month. I think that, as the bill stands, it would be rather unfortunate if it were passed, because it involves some liabilities on the Port Trust which I do not think the Government of India ever intended it should bear. These liabilities might upon further consideration be reduced, but at all events they ought to be fully considered by the public before they are agreed to. I confess that a few days ago I was rather disposed to vote in favour of the bill being passed, but upon reconsideration I now think that a month at least should elapse before we send it up to the Government of India. When the bill was first talked of some few years ago the mercantile community, for the most part if not universally, looked forward to its becoming law with very considerable anxiety, and I believe they had very good grounds for entertaining some alarm with regard to the measure. In the first place, it appeared that the Trust was likely to be started with a very large burden of debt, the interest upon which would be out of all proportion to the capabilities of its income, while the time within which the capital should be paid was unreasonable. Moreover, the Trust appeared likely to be pledged, to a certain extent, to proceed with some very great and expensive works, the necessity for which was partly acknowledged and felt by the mercantile community of Bombay, although it was certainly considered that they were to some extent intended to meet requirements which I think were far more imperial than local—such, for instance, as the affording of greater facilities for the receiving of the mails for the whole of India the landing of Government stores, and the fitting out of military expeditions when these happened to be necessary. The dock works which it was contemplated the Port Trust should undertake would to a great extent have met the requirements which I have mentioned, and which, I think, you will agree are not of such a nature as should entitle them to be charged to the town. Besides this, the mercantile community felt that previous to this bill they had been saddled with the bunder fees, which amounted to a levy of £25,000 upon the trade of the port without affording any facilities in return for that large sum. Then, again, the mercantile community felt that the amount of compensation which they were likely to receive from the Port Trust was extremely doubtful, and further, it was felt till recently that the ratepayers of Bombay would also suffer, by the introduction of this Bill, the loss of a large amount of rent which had been contributed to the Municipality of Bombay. The undertaking of these great harbour works has been disposed of for further consideration, and I think that is a matter upon which all who are interested in the welfare of this harbour, or rather of the welfare of the trade of Bombay, will feel considerable satisfaction. Again, the mercantile community have now the prospect of having a very fair amount of representation in the Trust; and as to the arrangement which has been decided upon by the Council with regard to the payment to the Municipality, although it does not come up to what I should wish or to what the Municipal Commissioner appears to consider fair—being in fact only one-half of what he considers to be justly due to the Municipality—still it is better than what was at one time taken for granted should be paid to the Municipality, and as it is a compromise which will last only for ten years, I think it is on the whole satisfactory, so that I would not be disposed to vote against this bill on the ground that the contribution to the Municipality is rather small. But there are one or two other points which cannot be regarded with the same satisfaction. One is the matter which was incidentally mentioned at last meeting—namely, that there is a very heavy claim existing at present against Government, as the present owner of the Elphinstone property, and about which it was apparently the intention of the hon. mover of this bill to say nothing and actually to pass the liability to the future Port Trust without in any way calling the attention of this Council to the serious responsibility that the Trustees would have to undertake. The claim is not even mentioned in the schedules which have been published. I feel for my own part—and of course I may be mistaken in saying so—that no information whatever has been afforded to the Council with regard to this Coorla claim. I have been unable to find such information for myself, but if it is true that the heavy claim that is publicly stated to exist is impending on the future Trust, I do not think this Council has been fairly dealt with. We were asked to pass this bill on the understanding that this Port Trust should commence with a balance of somewhere about Rs. 38,000 in its favour, and yet all the time there was a liability hanging over the Trust of 11 lakhs of rupees! This may be called an absurd figure, but even though it were to turn out less, the Trustees' position might be seriously damaged, and it certainly is not a matter which should be passed over without any information being given to us upon the subject, or without any guarantee that that claim, or even one-tenth of it, will not have to be borne by this new body. If the claim should hold good, it will upset all the calculations regarding the means supposed to be at the disposal of the Trust—in fact, the Trust must become useless—and I should hope therefore that if the third reading of this bill were postponed for a month, this claim might be settled, or the hon. mover of the bill might be able to obtain from the Government of India some expression of their opinion as to how they would deal with this liability supposing the claim to which I allude were proved to be tenable. Another point which calls for consideration before the bill is passed is the wording of section 58, to which, upon a former occasion, I drew attention. The gist of that section is that the charges which the port of Bombay may be liable to are unlimited. After I have told your Excellency's Council what I have to say upon this point, I think you will hold it to be neither a wise nor desirable thing that the charges upon the trade of Bombay should be liable to any further increase whatever. I have looked at the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, and I do not think that the Government of India would insist upon any further addition to the present charges; and if neither the Government of Bombay, nor the Government of India, the persons who will probably act as Trustees, are likely to consider such an increase desirable or proper, I do not think that it is desirable to make such an increase possible by retaining this section as it stands. I think that this fact should be prominently kept in view, that whereas the trade between England and India has increased considerably, the trade in the chief article of which that trade is composed has not increased between England and Bombay—in fact, I believe it can be proved that that trade has diminished. I believe that during the last five years the trade in piece-goods between the United Kingdom and India has increased just something less than 60 per cent., whereas the trade between the United Kingdom and Bombay has been stationary, if it has not diminished. The statistics contained in the Customs Report of Bombay point to a very considerable diminution. I find that the total value of piece-goods imported to Bombay from the United Kingdom and Suez in 1867-68 amounted to about five millions and a quarter of rupees; whereas during the last year for which statistics have been published—that is, 1871-72—the figure stands at three millions and a half as the value of these goods, although I believe that if the quantity be taken instead of the value, it will appear that there is a slight increase of 3½ per cent. between the middle of 1867 and the middle of 1871. This shows that the trade in that important article, piece-goods, is, as I have said, stationary, if not falling off. There is, however, a noticeable increase in the trade between Great Britain and Calcutta in 1867, and grey piece-goods show an increase between 1867 and 1871 of about 70 per cent. Now, I think that these are facts which call for the most serious attention on the part of the Government of Bombay, and before passing a bill which may make the trade of this port liable to further charges, it may be well to make more inquiry into the causes which are thus affecting the trade of Bombay. For my own part, I cannot help thinking that the charges of this port, as compared with the charges of the ports on the other side of India, together of course with the heavier railway charges to which goods imported into Bombay are liable when sent up-country, is producing a most injurious effect upon the trade of this place. I therefore think that a few weeks' more time to enable us to look into this matter a little further would be most desirable. Then, again, you must consider, in connection with this question of charges upon the trade of Bombay, that the population appears to be decreasing. The population in 1849 was about 520,000; in 1864 it had risen to 820,000; and according to the last census it had decreased to 640,000; and at the same rate of diminution we may have to look forward to the time when the population will return to its 1849 figure. There is no doubt that if the trade and population of Bombay are both diminishing, it would be most injurious to leave any power in this bill to increase the charges, and I am sure it is a proceeding to which hon members of this Council will not hastily lend themselves.

His Excellency the President—Before any member replies to what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Forbes, I only wish to make an explanation upon one point with regard to those new works for which the Governor-General in Council stated he was prepared to provide money if the proposals were found to be sound and reasonable. I wish it to be understood that, as far as the Governor-General is concerned, the delay which has taken place is in no manner attributable to him. He takes personally a great interest in these works, and the delay is attributable to the local Government, which was induced to stop action on Mr. Ormiston's proposals in consequence of the prospect which there was of this Port Trust coming speedily into existence. This alone is the reason why no further steps have been taken regarding Mr. Ormiston's proposals.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers remarked that it had always been urged that the Executive Government were not in a position to understand the requirements of the trade of the port, and in order to arrange for the proper accommodation that was demanded, Government had determined to create this Port Trust, which would be largely composed of gentlemen connected with mercantile interests. Therefore, the sooner the Trust came into existence the better for the settlement of vexed questions. The Hon. Mr. Forbes had objected to section 58, because it seemed to give the Trust power to put very heavy additional burdens upon trade, but the section was merely a provision for the annual payment of interest to the Government of India, and surely that was a burden which the Port Trustees would never seek to throw overboard.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he believed further delay would be injurious, and intimated that he would oppose the Hon. Mr. Forbes' amendment.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I am glad to say that I gathered from those remarks of the Hon. Mr. Forbes which I could hear that he really has very few objections to the main provisions of this bill. He has two objections—one is the Coorla case liability, and the other the increase which tolls are liable to under section 58. As regards the Coorla case, the hon. member charges me with having concealed from the Council the fact that the liability which he refers to was impending. My reply to that accusation is that I was not aware of such a claim being about to be made, and therefore I concealed nothing. It is only lately that we have had to consider the Coorla claim in the present shape, and I have seen, as the hon. member probably has seen, that it is only in the public prints that the damages are fixed at the enormous figure referred to. I do not think that in the meantime it is desirable to discuss in public a suit of this nature, and I can only repeat what I said upon a previous occasion, that we are acting in the matter upon the best advice. However, whatever the claim may be, it will not be less a liability upon the trade of Bombay. Government took upon itself the liabilities incurred by the Elphinstone Company, with the object of transferring the property, together with its liabilities, to the Port Trust, and this Council cannot suppose that Government would pick out this particular liability and resolve to meet it itself. Therefore if the claim be established, or whatever sum may have to be paid, the sum to be paid will fall upon the trade of the port, and that fact will not be affected by the passing of this bill. As regards the alleged power to increase tolls, there is nothing in this bill which is different from the powers given under Act V. of 1870, in which, as here, there is no limit to the tolls which may be raised. The section, however, merely gives power to the Trustees to meet the interest upon their debt, and it cannot be unjust even if extra tolls are demanded to effect this purpose. The Hon. Mr. Rogers has alluded to the management of the Port Trust, and I concur in what he said. I think no one knows better than myself, how unpleasant it is for any one connected with a Government department to be involved in the details of managing this property. I feel the difficulties of the position very keenly at times, and one of the great reasons why I should be anxious to see this bill passed is that the mercantile community may be enabled to get, so to speak, a finger into its own pie. At this moment, we are undergoing a keen competition with other properties along the foreshore, and the nature of this competition is such that Government cannot properly enter into it, and we require the assistance of some persons who are directly interested in the trade of the port in order to cope with others who are at present exercising all their personal influence with a good deal of force. Besides this, questions of leases and sales of land are constantly arising which the Trustees would be the best parties to arrange. I think the hon. member would regret to see this bill withdrawn altogether, since by such a course we should be deprived of the advantage of the service of gentlemen like himself, and I shall strongly oppose any further delay. The bill has now been before the Council and before the public for a very long time, and since neither time nor labour has been spared upon it, so that I believe it to be now about as perfect as it can be, I positively think that a deal of harm would result from any further postponement.

Mr. Hon. Mr. Bythell—I also shall vote against the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Forbes, because I, like the speakers who have preceded me, do not see what good would result to the trade of the place from any delay or from this bill being thrown out. The Government of India throughout the negotiations with the Government of Bombay have shown a very great desire to refrain from doing anything to burden the trade of the port or to injure the prosperity of the place; and even should it unfortunately be found afterwards that the trade of Bombay decreases, and that the interest on this debt cannot be paid without inflicting burdens which would be injurious to commerce, I think a representation to the Government of India by the Port Trust on the subject, backed by a representation from the Government of Bombay, would be just as effectual, perhaps more effectual, than a representation by the Government of Bombay alone. The Government of India have, I consider, behaved most liberally throughout, and have made reductions in the debt which are almost greater than might have been expected under the circumstances. One of the terms under which the purchase of the Elphinstone property was made and which the Government of Bombay in the first instance accepted without demur was that all the money spent in the harbour since 1850 should be debited to the Port Trust, and on its being pointed out to the Government of India that should that condition be enforced it would injure the trade of the place, they reduced the debt from three to two millions sterling, and instead of charging interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. or 4¾ per cent. they agreed to charge only 4 per cent. for ten years. Therefore, speaking as a member of the mercantile community—and I believe I may also say on behalf of the majority of that community—I think I may safely say that we ought to accept the financial position, as in the meantime a very fair compromise, and as being perhaps more liberal than we could have expected. I have seen and heard it stated lately that the Council at the present time are proposing to find a railway station for the Imperial Government at the expense of the trade of the port just as if no concessions had been made, whereas the fact is, that although the Government of India did not write off from the debt of the port a sum equivalent to the money which was said to have been spent in building Wurree Bunder they gave valuable properties in return and a large amount of Imperial income which was derived from some of the wharves from storage—not bunder fees—but fees which were levied long before bunder fees were imposed. And as a proof that these concessions are real and not merely nominal ones we have the statement made the other day by the hon. mover of the bill that the reclaimed ground between Grant's Buildings and Apollo Bunder is letting for one rupee per square yard.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—One word of explanation I did not say that the whole of the land was letting at this price, but only a portion of it which is used for the storage of cotton. In point of fact, there are 20,000 yards let,

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Exactly. I understood that. I ought also to state, that the bunder on the new reclamation is being largely used for the landing and sales the shipping of cotton, and that the revenue thus derived is not drawn from any other Government bunder, but from private bunders, and therefore is a direct augmentation of the Government income from the port. As to the statement regarding the revenue hitherto paid to the Municipality, we have Colonel Kennedy's figures to show that the largest amount ever paid in the past by the Elphinstone Company was Rs. 39,000,——

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Not so as much as that, only Rs. 26,000. Rs. 38,000 was the largest amount ever claimed by the Municipality, but the actual payment was only Rs 26,000.

The Hon. Mr Bythell—I understand the Municipality received only Rs. 26,000 and never claimed more than Rs. 38,000. It is still an open question whether all Government property should not be taxed, but as regards the financial position of the Municipality it cannot be said that municipal revenue will be declared by the formation of the Trust, for the Municipality will receive Rs. 50,000 instead of only Rs. 26,000 or Rs. 28,000 as heretofore. It appears to me the Municipality will not be one pie worse off when the Port Trust is formed, because if it were not formed Government I believe would only make a contribution, and I think it is extremely unlikely that that contribution would amount to more than Rs. 50,000. As regards the decrease of trade, in piece goods that unfortunately is true; but I don't think this can be attributed to the bunder fees, although they are a new tax on the trade, but it is almost entirely caused by the excessive railway charges of the companies on this side of India. The Chamber of Commerce has been appealing to the Government and the Secretary of State on this subject for five or six years. Up to a short time ago, the charges on the G. I. P. Railway were so high as compared with those of the East Indian Railway that goods could be sent from Calcutta to Jubbulpore and some considerable distance on the G. I. P. Railway before the rates were equalised. I think that if we could in a short time have docks or piers or something of that kind, which would enable us to save the money spent on boat hire in landing goods, possibly it would have some effect in assisting us in competing with Calcutta. But all these are minor considerations compared with the great one, the difference in the railway charges, which is so enormous that the trade of Bombay in Manchester goods is steadily decreasing, while that of Calcutta is steadily increasing. I agree with the Hon. Mr. Rogers and the Hon. Colonel Kennedy with regard to the character of the management we have been enduring for several years past, and I think it would be well if the management were placed in the hands of a Port Trust if only to ensure publicity, so that enormous works could not be undertaken without the merchants being asked as to whether they are likely to be profitable. Many illustrations may be given of the way in which money has been squandered, for instance the Mody Bay affair. That is one illustration of the disadvantage of the management being in the hands of a Government Department, and a very good one indeed. Therefore I may say, as in the first instance, that I do not see how we should be in a worse position were the Port Trust organised in negociating with the Government of India if we found that the trade falls off, and could not bear the burdens imposed on it, and also because we ought to be able to prevent this wasteful expenditure being repeated, I shall vote against the honourable member's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I am sorry that several hon. members appear to have misunderstood the drift of my remarks, because I am very far from wishing to see this bill thrown out, since I think generally that its effect will be to afford a good deal of benefit to the trade of Bombay. At the same time I wish to see the bill go up to the Government of India in as perfect a form as possible, and not in a form which will probably result in a further reference to Government being made within a few months after the commencement of the operations of this Trust. I feel that the trade of Bombay cannot stand any further charges being imposed, and I am afraid that the first difficulty which the Trust will experience will be the payment of the interest upon the debt to the Government of India. I think it would be just as well to have all doubtful matters finally settled before this bill comes into existence, and I should like to see the principle settled whether, in the event of the port revenue being insufficient, the trade will be saddled with increased charges, or whether the Government of India will diminish their claims. The Hon. Mr. Bythell seems to think that if the Trustees go up to the Government of India—and I rather understood him to say that it is possible they may have to go up soon—their petition will be favourably received. But I for one think it would be better to place this matter upon a satisfactory footing before we pass this bill. Desirable gentlemen who may be willing to act as Trustees will be more willing to do so if this point were settled. I do think that the principle which seems to be declared in this 58th section—that because trade falls off so that the interest on the Government of India's loan cannot be paid, therefore the charges upon the trade of the port must be increased—is a perfect absurdity.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I did not intend to say that I contemplated that the Trust would have to go up to the Government of India to ask for the reduction of the debt, because I believe the contrary—that they never will have to go up to the Government of India with such a request. I believe that there will be no difficulty in the Trust succeeding if we manage to get the different railway charges adjusted.

The Hon. Col Kennedy, with reference to a remark which had fallen from the Hon. Mr. Bythell, spoke in justification of the purchase of the Mody Bay estate, which purchase, he contended, destroyed a private monopoly, while assisting to make the Elphinstone property accessible.

His Excellency the President did not wish it to be considered that he was a consenting party to the idea that the local Government did not know how to manage the Elphinstone property, and therefore had to create the Port Trust. He still wished to oppose the creation of a Corporation which, he thought, would prove unnecessary as well as inconvenient, and he had no doubt that the local Government could, if it desired to do so, find out the means to manage the Elphinstone estate with efficiency and economy. The mercantile community had blamed Government for the reckless purchase of property, but he found nothing to lead him to infer that at the time he referred to, the mercantile community were one whit more circumspect than the local Government were. (Laughter.) He would vote against any postponement of the progress of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that as he saw no hope of his amendment being agreed to, he would withdraw it.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy's motion was then agreed to, and the Bill was declared read a third time, and passed.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before a Special Jury, of Pestonjee Dinshaw, a solicitor of the High Court, and of Succaram Raghoba, on a charge of abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death. So great was the interest felt in the trial that, from an early hour, a great crowd of Parsees had assembled in the hall of justice and its environs before those charged with the preservation of order made their appearance at their respective posts. An unusually large number of European gentlemen were also present. By the time the learned judge (Mr. Justice Bayley) had taken his seat, the approaches were found to be blocked up; and Mr. Anstey had to complain to his Lordship that he was unable to make his way to the Bar; that the avenues were so far closed as to prevent the free circulation of air; and that he had to speak to Mr. Limjee, the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, before the common-sense direction was given to clear the way. The spectators in Court formed such a serried mass that Mr. Scoble requested his Lordship to order that they should be made to sit down. His Lordship issued the necessary directions, and when order was secured, the following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

H. Forman, Esq.	Anthony Morrison, Esq.
J. Soden, Esq.	Hurjibhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Esq.
F. Spencer, Esq.	
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
A. Miller, Esq.	
G. Pilcher, Esq.	Damodhur Heerjee, Esq.
G. H. Bayley, Esq.	V. J. Sunkersett, Esq.

The indictment, as read to the jury by the Clerk of the Crown, charged the prisoners, first, that they did instigate one Khakeesha Illahibux to murder Nicholas DeGa, and that they thereby abetted the commission of an offence punishable with death; and secondly, that they did at the same time instigate the said Khakeesha Illahibux to murder Rose Mary DeGa, and that they thereby abetted the commission of an offence punishable with death.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for Pestonjee Dinshaw. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for Succaram Raghoba.

Mr. Scoble opened the case for the prosecution. In addressing the gentlemen of the jury, the learned counsel said the case they had that day to investigate was one which required their most serious attention. It was a case in which one of the prisoners was an officer of this Court, a man of good education and good social position; and it was a matter of very great regret to the learned counsel that a man, with whom he had professionally come into contact ever since he came to this country, should find himself in the position in which the first prisoner was placed that day. But considerations of this kind, said the learned counsel, ought never to be allowed to outweigh the far higher considerations of justice and of public duty: they must always give way to these and other considerations which would be pressed upon the jury's attention. Nicholas DeGa was a member of the unfortunate family who were lately poisoned at Grant Road, and the murderer had not yet been detected; and the interests of justice demanded that no stone should be left unturned to bring the crime home to the culprits. The facts which, with the assistance of his learned friend, the learned gentleman had to bring before the jury were not very numerous and not very complicated. Nicholas DeGa married a young member of the family of the Stephens, and Pestonjee Dinshaw was one of the executors of their wills. The wife of Nicholas DeGa brought a suit in the High Court to recover her share in the estates, of which Pestonjee Dinshaw and Mrs. Pennell were the executor and executrix. It was the prayer of the plaint that Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell might be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from intermeddling with the estate and from receiving the rents and profits, and that a receiver might be appointed in the suit. The plaint was presented at the end of October or the beginning of November 1872. On the 4th November a rule *nisi* was granted by the Court calling upon Pestonjee Dinshaw to shew cause why he and his co-executrix should not be restrained by an injunction of the Court from intermeddling with the estate, and why a receiver should not be appointed over them. If the rule was made absolute, said the learned counsel, it would have had the effect of preventing Pestonjee Dinshaw from intermeddling with the estate and exercising the office of executor. After this injunction was issued negotiations were set on foot for a settlement. The material parts of the settlement were that a sum of Rs. 12,500 was to be paid down to the plaintiffs in the suit, and a house situated at Matharpacady was to be made over to them; in round numbers about Rs. 20,000 were to be made over to the plaintiffs by Pestonjee Dinshaw and his co-executrix. It was stipulated that the terms of the compromise were to be carried into effect within a month from the date of the letter offering a compromise, namely, the 5th December 1872. Although that letter was written in the name of Anne Pennell, Pestonjee Dinshaw was present when it was written and gave instructions as to the writing of the letter. The compromise was not carried out up to the date, when circumstances arose which finally led to the assembling of the jury here. The prisoner Succaram Raghoba applied to one Ally Mahomed, a Borah who would be called as a witness, to find out a man who would relieve his master from the annoyance of certain obnoxious persons. Ally Mahomed succeeded in finding, Khakeesha, a fakeer, a person of the description indicated; and arranged to introduce Pestonjee Dinshaw to him. The day of introduction was fixed for Wednesday, the 12th December 1872. Before the interview took place at the appointed place, the police were concealed behind a partition and overheard all that took place between the prisoners, Ally Mahomed, and Khakeesha. Without going into the precise terms, the learned counsel said he might mention that Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram took the principal part in the arrangements, by which Nicholas De Ga and his wife were to be killed; that they were to be killed in a certain way so as not to excite suspicion; that sickness was to be brought on; and that the victims were to die one after the other in three days from the day of their illness respectively. The killing was not to be effected by poison, but to be mysteriously worked by "illum," skill, in common parlance the "black art," the sorcery of Khakeesha, the fakeer. The jury would have very little difficulty in gathering from the evidence what the prisoners sought to achieve; that what they instigated the fakeer to do was to murder Nicholas DeGa and his wife; and with the stipulation that poison was not to be used, the *carte blanche* was given to Khakeesha to effect their purpose. Rs. 500 were to be paid down at once, and Rs. 2,000 on the death of each of the intended victims. In all, Khakeesha was to get Rs. 5,000 for the murder of the two persons. Pestonjee thought that by paying Rs. 5,000, he and his co-executrix would be relieved of paying Rs. 12,500, the amount for which the settlement was to be effected, and would be relieved of liabilities to the amount of Rs. 20,000 and upwards. The word "illum" was used by Pestonjee Dinshaw in his conversation with Khakeesha; and the learned counsel would trouble the jury with a few observations regarding it. "Illum" means art or skill, or, in its vulgar sense, the "black art," sorcery. It might be suggested to the jury by his learned friend who appeared for the prisoner, that taking "illum" in its ordinary sense, it was idle to say that Pestonjee Dinshaw, a man familiar with the law and versed in the ways of the world, would instigate a murder in the way indicated. But it was not so. In our own country, said the learned counsel, witchcraft was not long ago an offence punishable with death. In the reign of Charles II., a belief in witchcraft and sorcery prevailed in England; and witches were tried and executed for the offence; and Sir Mathew Hale, the learned judge, and one of the authorities in English law, in charging a jury in a case of witchcraft, did not hesitate to avow his own belief in sorcery. There was nothing, therefore, strange if Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba believed in the occult science of killing men in a manner free from suspicion, and if they both believed they were suggesting a means which would put a man's life out without exposing the offender to peril. The learned counsel said he need not go to the reign of Charles II. in suggesting to the jury that a belief in sorcery prevailed. The newspapers brought by every mail showed that even among persons occupying a higher position than Pestonjee Dinshaw such a belief prevailed, and that they believed in table-turning, spirit-rapping, and such like. If even among peers of the realm and members of the learned counsel's own profession a belief was prevalent in what he would call the antics of spirit-rapping, it would not be at all strange if even a Parsee solicitor of the High Court retained the ancient belief of his countrymen in the power of witchcraft and sorcery to cause death. "Illum" had a very wide range. It was simply meant by means of it to avoid poison because of the dread of the chemical analysis, which can always detect poison in a dead body. The learned counsel therefore thought that, if the jury were satisfied as to the intention of the prisoner to cause death they would have very little difficulty in coming to a conclusion. No matter what illum might be interpreted to be, it was enough if the criminal intention in the minds of the prisoners was proved. The definition of the offence was given in the widest possible terms:—"Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, commits the offence of culpable homicide." Culpable homicide is murder if the act by which death is caused is done with the intention of causing death. It would be enough to prove the offence if the belief existed in the minds of the persons charged that their act was likely to cause death. Prisoners were charged with abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death because the police intervened and prevented the commission of the more serious offence; and the prisoners were therefore accessory to the fact before the commission of the crime of murder. The abetting of murder was in law the same in gravity of offence as if murder had been actually committed. One part of the arrangement made was that the victims were to be pointed out to the fakeer the next day. Accordingly DeGa was pointed out the next morning to Khakeesha at the Mercantile Bank, where the second prisoner went and spoke to him; and thereafter the information was laid and the prisoners were apprehended. The learned counsel had only one other observation to make. If to the facts which he had shortly stated to the jury be applied the law, which he had also shortly stated to them, it would be sufficient to constitute the offence with which the prisoners were charged. It was possible the jury might be asked to discredit the evidence upon the ground that this was a police case.

Mr. Anstey intimated that he did not intend to adopt as a line of defence that the case against his client was what is called a "police case."

Mr. Scoble proceeded to say it was not the intention of his learned friend, who appeared for the principal prisoner, to urge that this was a police case. He (Mr. Scoble) would only say that if the police laid a trap, the prisoners baited it for themselves; and that it would have been no more dangerous to them than to the gentlemen of the jury or to the learned counsel, unless they had entered into it for the purpose of carrying out their criminal design.

NICHOLAS D'GA.

Nicholas DeGa, examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a clerk in the Chartered Mercantile Bank. I am a married man. My wife's name is Rose Mary DeGa. I had a child born on the 3rd January last. My wife's maiden name was Rose Mary Stephens. Her father's name was Henry Stephens and her mother's name was Caroline Stephens. The father is dead. My wife has an aunt of the name of Anne Pennell. Eliza Philips was also her aunt: she is dead Eliza Philips left a will. I filed a suit lately, jointly with my wife, against Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell. (The proceedings are produced.)

Mr. Anstey objected to the proceedings being admitted except for the purpose of shewing the subject matter of the plaint.

Mr. Scoble said that was the only object in offering them.

Mr. Marriott made a similar objection, and urged that, if admitted, they would form a part of the notes of evidence.

Mr. Scoble said his learned friend, Mr. Marriott, had no *locus standi*, because the proceedings in no way referred to his client. The only object of putting in the proceedings was to shew what the plaint was and what it prayed for, &c.

His Lordship said the admission of the proceedings could not be regarded in the light of proving anything; and that when the suit came on for hearing, every material part would have to be proved. His Lordship saw no objection to the proceedings being admitted for the purpose stated.

The Clerk of the Crown read to the jury the plaint in suit 513 of 1872.

Witness continued—Anne Stephens mentioned in the plaint was the mother of Anne Pennell and grand-mother of my wife. I applied for an interim injunction against the defendants in that suit. (Mr. Ferguson puts in the injunction order, as also the order absolute.) After the rule *nisi* was granted, and before the rule was made absolute, the prisoner Succaram came to me at my house to effect a compromise between me and my wife of the one part, and Anne Pennell and Pestonjee Dinshaw of the other, in regard to the suit. He brought no writing.

Mr. Anstey—I cannot hear a word of what the witness says.

Witness—I wish to correct my statement. He brought a letter writing from Pestonjee Dinshaw. It is annexed to my plaint. (It is produced.) This is it. I know the writing. It is Pestonjee Dinshaw's. (It is dated 7th October 1872. It is not signed and not addressed to any one. It says "Dear R.")

Mr. Macpherson read the letter to the jury. It states the terms mentioned by Mr. Scoble in his opening speech.

Witness—Succaram wanted my wife to sign that letter. Another letter was brought, of which I took a copy. It was taken away. I refused, by the advice of my solicitors, to accept the terms mentioned in the letter of the 7th October. My solicitors received another letter of the 5th December 1872. (It is addressed by Junardhun Gopall to Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and recapitulates the terms of the compromise already mentioned. The terms were offered without prejudice.) I and my wife agreed to the terms of the letter of the 5th December, and I instructed my solicitors accordingly. I saw Succaram again at the Chartered Mercantile Bank on the 12th December last; I believe it was a Thursday. I was on the groundfloor near a window facing the Elphinstone Circle. Persons standing in the Circle could see me plainly through the window. Succaram came to me and said—"Do you think your brother Michael will come out free?" I told him I did not know, and that he might go and mind his own business. I was standing close to the window, and so was Succaram. This was between 11 and 12 in the morning.

Mr. Anstey cross-examined the witness as follows:—

I gather from your evidence that you mean to say that Pestonjee Dinshaw had an interest to kill you? I believe he had.

You stated in your information before the magistrate that prisoners were the representatives at law of the estate of Eliza Philips and of Henry Stephens and Anne Stephens. This was incorrect. Do you adhere to that? Yes. I was instructed by my solicitors and I adhere to that statement.

You say Pestonjee Dinshaw has an interest in killing you; do you adhere to that statement? Yes.

And did you apply for a legacy of Rs. 10,000 under the will of Anne Stephens and a third part of the residue of the estate of Henry Stephens? Did not your solicitors make an application on the 30th July? I cannot give all the details of my case; I must leave it to my solicitors to answer.

Have you summoned them? I don't know.

Witness continued—My solicitors on the 30th July wrote a letter to Mrs. Anne Pennell about the Rs. 10,000. Another letter is addressed to her as the surviving executrix of the late Henry Stephens; and the third is addressed to Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell as the executor and executrix of Eliza Philips. I do adhere to the statement that Pestonjee and Anne Pennell are the legal representatives of the estates of Eliza Philips and of Henry Stephens and Anne Stephens, because my solicitors advised me to say it. On account of interest due on the Rs. 12,000, my wife received money on the 12th February 1872. My wife received money from Anne Pennell alone. On the 6th of August I instructed my solicitors to write another letter to Anne Pennell alone as executrix of the estate of Henry Stephens and Anne Stephens; and another letter of the same date to Pestonjee and Anne Pennell as executor and executrix of Eliza Philips. It is sufficiently clear to my mind that there is a distinction between the two. A reply to one of the letters was received from Junardhun Gopal on the 10th August on behalf of Anne Pennell alone. I don't remember I have let houses for Anne Pennell. I know Bandora and her houses there; but I don't remember my letting them for her. I cannot say about her letting her houses there. I don't think I know Karrabhoy Topun. I don't remember. I did not let "Balmoral Hall" at Bandora to Karrabhoy Topun for Mrs. Pennell. I believe my wife received Rs. 700 from one Khumissa for salt pans which he had let. I don't know if Mrs. Pennell alone managed the other estate, and not jointly with Pestonjee Dinshaw. I know there is a house at Matharpacady in which my wife claims an interest under the will of Eliza Philips. My wife is not eighteen yet. I never let that house for Anne Pennell, and never received the rents for her. After her marriage my wife was to receive the rents. Mrs. Pennell told her so. The bill collector received the rents. I did not tell the bill collector to receive the rents. I don't know if my wife did tell him. So far as I know, that was the only authority for receiving the rents. The bills were signed sometimes by my wife and sometimes by Mrs. Pennell. Pestonjee never signed the bills. I forgot the "Hope House"—that was another house.

Mr. Anstey—Pity you don't carry with you a better memory when you come to this court to transport a man!

Witness—I forgot the other house. I do not know whether Mrs. Philips' fortune was invested in that house. I do not know that Mrs. Pennell, applied, or rather misapplied, a sum of Rs. 11,000 to pay a debt of Mrs. Stephens'. I don't know who receives the rents of "Hope House."

Mr Anstey—I will enable you to correct a mistake you made in giving an answer to my friend Mr. Ferguson. When he asked you about the rule *nisi* and interim order—

Witness—I don't know what an order *nisi* or an interim order means.

Mr. Anstey—Then why did you so glibly answer my learned friend as if you understood the words?

Witness—It may be a mistake.

Mr. Anstey—Oh, another mistake! But it is your duty not to make mistakes.

Witness continued—When I gave my evidence, I did not intend the jury to understand by my filing the suit that Mrs. Pennell and Pestonjee had been maladministering the estate. I cannot say whether the order *nisi* was obtained *ex parte*. I never instructed my counsel to say to-day to the jury that I was childless. On the night of the 12th, Mr. Vincent sent for me and I then learnt for the first time that Pestonjee and Succaram had been to the sorcerer. I don't believe in sorcery. I did not tell Mr. Vincent I objected to the matter being allowed to hang over for a day or two. My information was drawn up by Mr. Langley, my solicitor. I do not know that on my information, and without an affidavit by Mr. Vincent, Mr. Connon refused to grant a warrant. If I had known that they wanted to kill me by sorcery, I would not have minded. I am not a believer in sorcery or spirit-rapping; and I would not mind Khakeesha going to his house and making charms against me for a year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott—Mrs. Pennell was willing to shew me the accounts before the suit was filed. I instructed my solicitor to say that the accounts must be produced in court, and that I would not go to see them at Mr. Junardhun's office. had agreed, before Mr. Junardhun's letter was sent, to receive Rs. 10,000 and the house at Matharpacady for my wife's interest; and it was in consequence of that agreement that Succaram brought me two letters from Mrs. Pennell. I took a copy of the letter signed Mrs. Pennell. I did not keep it. I declined to sign the latter, because I did not like the wording of it and wanted to consult my solicitor. I don't know if Mrs. Pennell agreed to have struck out certain words to which I objected. After this offer was cancelled another offer was made. I cannot say that it was in breach of the agreement proposed that a rule *nisi* was applied for. I might have told Succaram to arrange for me a compromise with Mrs. Pennell. I was on friendly terms with Succaram—such terms as to ask him in a letter for the loan of a gharry.

Mr. Marriott—It is dated the 7th November. I shew it to him to refresh his memory.

Witness—I did ask him for a gharry. I received presents from him at the Dewallee.

The Judge—Was it the last Dewallee?

Witness—Yes, the last Dewallee.

The Judge—When was it?

Interpreter—The 21st October, my Lord.

Witness to Mr. Marriott—My brother Michael is the eldest. He has a son about seven years old. I have another younger brother. My wife has got two half sisters. Henry Stephens, my wife's father, was twice married. My wife was the only child by the first marriage. There are two children by Henry Stephens' second marriage living—they are Anne and Caroline Stephens. They are the parties to the suit. I might have been asked to return the letter signed Mrs. Pennell. I did not pretend or say I had lost it. I don't know—I cannot swear.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—I claimed in the suit under the will of my wife's grandmother. (Refers to the three wills.) The first was Henry Stephens', the second Anne Stephens', and the third Eliza Philips', of which last Pestonjee and Mrs. Pennell were the executor and executrix. I have no knowledge of law, nor am I a lawyer's clerk, and any statements or otherwise as to the effect of the wills were made by me under the advice of my solicitors. My information laid before Mr. Connon was prepared for me by Mr. Langley.

To the Judge—Eliza Philips was the daughter of Anne Stephens and sister of Henry Stephens. She married twice.

To Mr. Scoble—I cannot say whether the offer made in Mr. Junardhun's letter of 10th August 1872, relates to the estate of Anne Stephens. (The letter is put in and read by the Clerk of the Crown.) I and my legal advisers considered that to be an unfriendly letter, and I thereupon gave instructions to file a suit. Before that letter I had a slight acquaintance with Succaram Raghoba. My child was born on the 3rd January 1873. I was married on the 7th February 1872. My child was not born when I gave my information.

To the Judge (at Mr. Anstey's suggestion)—I don't remember whether Succaram was present at the festivities of my marriage. The marriage was not negotiated by Succaram.

Examined by the Judge—Before her marriage my wife was sometimes a boarder at the Parell convent and sometimes at Mrs. Pennell's. I first saw her at my cousin's marriage party. I did not see Succaram there.

To the Judge (at request of Mr. Marriott)—I am quite sure I did not ask Succaram to arrange a marriage for me.

SUDANUND TRIMBUCK.

Sudanund Trimbuck, second clerk in the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, High Court, produced from the records the original will of Anna Stephens, dated the 24th June 1863, and attested by Henry Cleveland, and Pestonjee Dinshaw, his clerk. Probate of the will was granted on the 4th April 1864 to Henry Stephens and Eliza DePenha. Pestonjee Dinshaw made an affidavit of the due execution of the will. (Will put in.) Witness also produced the will of Henry Stephens, dated 8th February 1868, and attested by Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, Bombay, and Carsetjee Rustomjee, his clerk. Probate of the will was granted to Eliza Philips and Anne Pennell on the 24th June 1868. (Will put in.) Witness also produced the will of Eliza Philips, dated 11th February 1869, attested by Khunderow Morojee and Cursetjee Rustomjee. Probate was granted to Anne Pennell and Pestonjee Dinshaw on the 21st May 1869. (Will put in.)

To Mr. Anstey—The wills would shew that Anne Stephens died first, then Henry Stephens, and then Eliza Philips.

MR. A. C. LANGLEY.

Mr. Charles Archibald Langley, solicitor, said his firm was employed in the suit filed against Pestonjee Dinshaw and Anne Pennell, and in all the proceedings connected with the suit. He drew up the information laid at the Fort Police Court; in fact he believed it was in his handwriting; and he assumed all the responsibility that attached to any points of law laid down in that information.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I think it may have been by accident that in my letter of the 15th August 1872, I treated the letter to which mine was a reply, to have been written on behalf both of Mrs. Pennell and Pestonjee Dinshaw. I cannot say whether my letter addressed to Mrs. Pennell and Pestonjee, as executrix and executor to the estate of Eliza Philips, was served upon both. In regard to the police proceedings, I received instructions from my clerk, and from what Mr. DeGa told me, I went and saw Mr. Vincent, and the information was then prepared. The deposition of Mr. Vincent was written by my clerk at Mr. Connon's bungalow.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—The rule *nisi* was served on Mr. Junardhun Gopall for Mrs. Pennell on the 22nd November, and on Pestonjee Dinshaw personally. It was served at his office in Oak Lane on the 25th November last. According to the practice of the Court, Pestonjee Dinshaw would have had four days to shew cause against the rule *nisi*. This is the original document referred to as Mr. Vincent's affidavit. On the night of the 13th December, Mr. DeGa came to Mr. Connon's bungalow where I was waiting for him; and after it was laid, Mr. Connon said that, owing to the gravity of the charge and taking into consideration the fact that Mr. DeGa's information was founded on information and belief entirely, before issuing a warrant, he should like to have the information of Mr. Vincent. Accordingly next morning, soon after 6 o'clock, Mr. Vincent's information was laid before Mr. Connon at his bungalow, and a warrant was then issued.

MR. JUNARDHUN GOPALL.

Mr. Junardhun Gopall, a solicitor of the High Court, remembered being concerned on behalf of Mrs. Pennell in suit 543 of 1872 against Pestonjee Dinshaw and Mrs. Pennell. He received instructions from Mrs. Pennell as well as from Pestonjee Dinshaw, who was present at witness's office all the time that instructions were given. Witness wanted to refer to the wills, and Pestonjee handed to him the copies of the wills. The discussion was confined to what the reply should be. Witness discussed with Pestonjee the nature of the bequest. The letter proposing the compromise, dated 5th December, was written after the terms had been discussed on the day previous between witness, Mrs. Pennell, Pestonjee, and another person who appeared on behalf of Mr. DeGa.

MR. R. H. VINCENT.

Mr. Robert Hampe Vincent, examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am at present Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police for the town and island of Bombay. I remember the 11th of December last. In consequence of information I received I went about 6-20 p.m., accompanied by Ahmed Ali, detective police inspector, to Camateepoora 3rd lane. We went in a buggy. While I remained in the buggy I told Ahmed Ali to get out of the buggy and see that the coast was clear. He returned to me in two or three minutes. I left the buggy and went with him into a native house in Camateepoora 3rd lane and went upstairs. The staircase was narrow. We got into a landing and went along and got into a small room, which was separated from the landing by a bamboo partition plastered over with cow-dung. We got into the room through a small door in the partition. I found in the small room Acbar Ali, the chief of the detective branch, and Superintendent Mills. Nearly half an hour after Abdool Ali came. He was accompanied by a man named Khakeesha. Abdool Ali came into the room where we were, and Khakeesha remained in the landing. The door of our room was closed soon after. There was no light in the room where we were. An ordinary native lamp burned in the landing. It was placed nearly in the centre of the landing on the floor. It was lit. There were three or four little holes in the partition, through which one could see. I placed myself in front of one of those, and I could see distinctly. The height of the partition was about eight feet. I have an impression that it reached as far as the ceiling; but I am not certain. The landing was about ten feet in length, and three or four feet broad. In fact it was a small room. The door was closed after 7 P.M. or about 7-15 P.M. Khakeesha sat on the off side of the door. After we had sat some time some persons came in. Ally Mahomed, a Borah, was the first. After him came Pestonjee Dinshaw, whom I recognised, and the second prisoner. I knew Pestonjee before. They sat down. Pestonjee sat with his side to the partition. He was about half an inch or an inch from me. Nothing but the partition divided us. Succaram sat on the left side of Pestonjee. The Borah sat facing Pestonjee. After the usual compliments, the fakeer, Khakeesha, asked them their business. Succaram said Ally Mahomed had told him already; but Khakeesha said he would like to hear the particulars. The conversation was conducted in the Hindustanee language, which I understand. Succaram said there were a man and his wife, who were very obnoxious to the seth, inclining his head towards Pestonjee at the same time; that the man was a great rascal, and that his wife was as bad as he. It was proposed to make away with these people. It was not, he said, on account of money matters, but because they were a great annoyance to the seth. Khakeesha asked what caste these people were. Succaram first—and then Pestonjee Dinshaw—said they were "Christees." Succaram asked Khakeesha whether he could make away with these people. Khakeesha said "yes." The Borah said, "If you do this the seth will give you Rs. 1,500 on the first day they fall ill, and Rs. 3,500 afterwards." To this Pestonjee strongly objected, saying he would give Rs. 500 on the day the party fell ill, and Rs. 2,000 on the day of his death. The same terms were proposed for the wife. Khakeesha asked, "Shall I kill them by poison?" when Pestonjee leant forward and said "No, no, not by poison; because in cases of poisoning very strict and searching enquiries are made; and if one party splits, the whole will come out." Then Khakeesha asked, "How shall I kill them?" Pestonjee said, "Kill them by some science or by other means." He said, "Kooch illum or tajvij set karna chabyaj." The word used for poison was "jheher." Khakeesha agreed to the terms and wished to know the names of the parties. There was some little hesitation about giving names. Succaram whispered something to Pestonjee, which I could not hear; and directly afterwards Succaram said "Nicolas DeGa," and Pestonjee repeated the name. Again Succaram said "and his wife Rose Mary DeGa," which Pestonjee also repeated. Succaram said it should be done as quickly as possible and in a manner which should make it appear as if it was by accident; but that they should neither die nor fall ill at the same time; that, if possible, Nicolas DeGa should fall ill in four and twenty hours, and die in three days afterwards. That if Nicolas DeGa fell ill, he would pay him Rs. 500 the next evening. Khakeesha agreed to this, but said, "I must look at the parties." After a little consultation between Succaram, Pestonjee, and the Borah, it was agreed that about 11 o'clock the next day Succaram should go with the Borah to the house of Khakeesha for the purpose of taking the fakeer to shew him Nicolas DeGa at his place of business in the Fort. Succaram said this was to be done on account of a lady friend of Pestonjee. Her name was mentioned—it was Anne Pennell. During this conversation Khakeesha went into the front room, from which he came back with a book in his hand, sat down, and read a few verses, and said, "Everything is all right. Nicolas DeGa will be ill to-morrow evening, as you will see." After this, Pestonjee, Succaram, and the Borah left the house. I and the other policemen left shortly afterwards. The Camateepoora 3rd lane is not much out of the way, but still it is not very much frequented. A few days after this, I think on the 14th December, I was sent for by the Senior Magistrate of Police and went to his residence at Malabar Hill. I did make a statement which was taken down by Mr. Roberts, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, and it was signed by me. A few days afterwards, in the Police Office, I identified the two persons, and beyond that I was not further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—The words which I heard used for making away with were "saf karao," *i. e.*, polish off. I heard the fakeer mumble some verses. He was swaying backwards and forwards and he mumbled in a kind of chant. I don't know if there was a loft in the room. It was dark and I could not see. When Khakeesha went for the book he did not say he was going for it. I did not hear him say he was going for it. He did not say anything when he brought it. He wrote down the names of DeGa and his wife. I don't know if he wrote the name of Mrs. Pennell. I know very little of Persian. I understand the Persian words in Hindustanee. It was after he had written the names down that he spoke the verses. Khakeesha's "better half" was in another room upstairs as well as cats, dogs, rabbits, &c. I don't think Khakeesha is a professional conjuror. I received anonymous letters in which Pestonjee Dinshaw, by description, not by name, was accused of the crime of poisoning the DeGas in Grant Road. I have not got the letter. I cannot say whether it was written by an Englishman or a native. It was received by post. I believe I caused it to be brought to Acbar Ali's notice. The next thing was that I got some information from the head of the detective force, to the effect that there were rumours that Pestonjee was at the bottom of the poisoning case in Grant Road. Perhaps Acbar Ali knew I had received the anonymous letter. When I went to the meeting in Khakeesha's, I thought I was going to hear something which would throw a light on the Grant Road business. The Borah, who was brought to me, mentioned something about it. My secondary object in going to Khakeesha's was to ascertain the truth of a rumour I had heard about another member of the DeGa family. I don't know if Dr. Hewlett said at the inquest that the DeGa mystery would be cleared up in two or three days. I told Acbar Ali to instruct Khakeesha to inform the parties that the polishing off could not be done at once. I have had four years' experience in the Mofussil and one year's in Bombay. I have heard of educated natives believing in witchcraft and sorcery. I have not known any cases here in which professed sorcerers have been prosecuted. Attempts have been made to prosecute, but they have got off for want of evidence. I used the words "great rascal" for "budjat." It may be used for bad caste or great rascal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott—A reward of Rs. 4,000 had been offered by Government for the discovery of the Grant Road poisoners. I cannot say if the reward had been offered before we went to Khakeesha's house. I don't know if the house to which I went had been got for him by Acbar Ali. It did not seem likely, because it was furnished, and there were cats and dogs and other things.

To the Judge—Pestonjee was dressed as a Parsee. He had a comforter round his neck and an alpaca angrka on him, English boots, &c. Succaram had a white angrka, a dhotur, and a red turban on.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—Ally Mahomed is a witness in this case. I had no reason to fear any harm to the DeGas, because Khakeesha and Ally Mahomed were acting under our orders. A belief in the powers of sorcery does prevail to some extent among the natives of Bombay, and even among educated natives. "Saf karao" is always understood to mean "polish off." When I went to Khakeesha's I was told that I would chiefly hear of this case, but that the probability was that I should hear something of the old case. To the knowledge of the police Khakeesha has not been a professional sorcerer. He has not, to my knowledge, been employed by the police before this time.

MR. THOMAS MILLS.

Mr. Thomas Mills, examined by Mr. Scoble—I am a Superintendent in the Bombay Police. I remember going on Wednesday, the 11th December, to the house of Khakeesha. I went alone into a room upstairs behind a partition. It was towards the rear of the house. I found there Acbar Ali. We were afterwards joined by Mr. Vincent, Ahmed Ali, and Abdool Ali. There was a light in the landing, and Khakeesha was sitting there. Ally Mahomed, Pestonjee Dinshaw, and Succaram came there in a short time. There was some conversation in Hindoostanee. Succaram said there were some bad people who were causing great annoyance to the seth. Khakeesha asked who those persons were. Pestonjee said they were Nicolas DeGa and his wife Rose Mary DeGa. Succaram repeated the names over to Khakeesha. Pestonjee said that if he would make those people sick, the man first and the woman afterwards, he would give Rs. 500 on the day he got sick and Rs. 2,000 afterwards when he died; and that he would pay the same amount for the woman. Khakeesha asked if he should use poison. Pestonjee said, "No, do it by illum." He said a great deal of enquiry was going on about poison. Pestonjee said the man should be killed first, and the wife afterwards. Khakeeshah agreed to everything they asked him to do. He went into an adjoining room and came back with some paper or a book in his hand. I was close to the partition. It had holes or chinks. I was in the room about three-quarters of an hour. There was not much space for us. There was no light in the room; and I give the purport of this conversation from memory. I had nothing to do with apprehending the prisoners or either of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I believe I have a reputation for accuracy. What I did in the DeGa poisoning case is what any other police officer would have done.

Mr. Anstey—Thorough genius always recognises two!

Witness continued—It was a little room in which we were. I cannot recollect whether, before Khakeeshah went into the front room, it was agreed that the names of the victims should be written in a magic book. It may have been so. He asked for the names, and they were given. "Budjat" was the word used for bad people. The phrase I translated for make away is "mar dalio" "Saf Karao" is to get rid of him; and Khakeesha used the latter expression. On the night of the meeting at Khakeesha's, the poisoning case was still pending in what is called the Court of the Coroner. The enquiry into that case was not suspended during the visit of Lord Northbrook. There was no relaxation of vigilance. There were men specially engaged on that case, and are still. Two nights previously to the meeting we had been to Khakeesha's. He said he expected Pestonjee and Succaram to come there. The object of our going there was well understood. I did not know what was to take place. The first person who gave information that Pestonjee was concerned in the Grant Road poisoning case was Michael DeGa himself. This was before he was arrested. I did not act upon Michael DeGa's information. The next information I received as to the meeting at Khakeesha's was from Acbar Ali and Abdool Ali. I was not surprised when I found no reference in the conversation to the Grant Road poisoning case. I have had nothing to do with the case from the time I left Khakeesha's house until I gave my evidence at the Police Court.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—I went to Khakeesha's on the 9th as well as on the 11th December in the expectation of finding Pestonjee and Succaram there. On the 9th I went up into the little room and waited some time there; but they did not come. I have tried to give only the purport of the conversation.

His Lordship said as there were several more witnesses to be examined, it would be necessary to detain the jury over night.

Mr. Damodhur Heerjee, a juror, asked that he might be allowed to take his meals.

The Judge—The jurors cannot be allowed to separate. I think, that on a former occasion, the jury went to the house of a Bhattia gentleman at Girgaum and waited there until he dined.

Mr. Anstey—I remember that the European jurors sat outside whilst the Bhattia dined, and that the Bhattia sat outside whilst the European gentlemen breakfasted. I don't think the operation was satisfactory in either case. (A laugh.)

The Judge—I cannot allow the jurors to separate.

The jurors were taken to an hotel for the night. The Court adjourned until a quarter before 10 o'clock to-day.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, hawker in Europe articles.
Mooltanee Moolchund Assaram, merchant.
Memon Haroon Cassum, sub-contractor.
Khetta Cooverjee, formerly a grain-seller, now unemployed.
Pandooba Madooba, fruit-seller.
Jemraz Khodeedass, metta in the service of Megjee Poonja.
Narrayen Moorar, petty merchant.
Henry John James Duffy, unemployed.
Chikoo Maya and Heera Chikoo, fishermen.
Ardaseer Merwanjee, lately a merchant, at present unemployed.
Nunda Girdharee, a cook.
Luxumee, widow of the late Luxumon Wittoba, dealer in vegetables.
Ransordass Ragoonathdass, broker in cotton and opium speculations.
Walljee Bhoja and Dossa Walljee, carpenters.
Sittaram Nayeck, photographer.
Mahomed Esmael bin Shaik Mahomed Toongaykur, dealer in grain.
Juggonnath Bhawoo, clerk in the Indian Life Insurance Company.
Sha Shescurn Oodhowjee, grocer.
Ora Abdoolally Moosabhoy *alias* Abdoolally Goolam Hoossein, dealer in China and glassware.
Janardhun Ramchunder, clerk.
Wassoodew Ramchund, Gunput Ramchund, and Raghoonath Ramchund, English writers.
George Brotherston Thomson and George Louis D'Emden, lately traded under the name and firm of Thomson & Co., as chemists and druggists.
Ahmed Vullee, dealer in coal.
Canjee Thara, Jadoo Thara, and Kessow Thara, dealers in oil and ghee.
Ora Allybhoy Vulleejee, lock and key repairer.
Meeya Hoossein Peer Mahomed, milkman.
Bucha Ebram and Ramdass Bhowan, traded under the name of Bucha Ebram, as contractors.
John Eley Falshaw, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Ookerda Mowjee, labourer.
Ramchundra Moroba, carpenter.
Haji Esa Moosa, dealer in firewood.
Goverdhun Callidass, carried on business as a betelnut seller in partnership with Kavubam Ghasseeram.
Mukun Gopal and Jugjeewan Gopall, blacksmiths.
Sajun Currim, formerly a merchant, and now in the employ of Paruck Jeewunlall Chotalall.
Kessow Rowjee, muccadum.
Framjee Eduljee and Jeewunjee Eduljee, unemployed.
Purshotum Megjee, merchant.
William Henry Lowett, preventive officer.
Hajee Hoossein Esmail, hawker in spices.
Ooma Possia, carpenter.
Framjee Cowasjee, petty contractor.
Heerjee Jetta and Canjee Ludha, lately grocers.
Joao Marian Pacheria, dealer in bread.
John Charles Hougbland, clerk in the Railway Department, Secretariat Office.
Juggaysur Dookhia, formerly a ramosee, at present unemployed.

Trades-unions exist to a large extent in China, and administer their own laws with brutal ferocity. The master of the gold-beaters' guild at Soochow lately insisted on taking two apprentices when only one was allowed by the rules of the guild. He was invited to their public hall to discuss the question with about a hundred of his fellow-craftsmen. On his arrival the doors were at once closed, and shouts of murder were soon after heard. When the police arrived and broke upon the doors, they found the man dead, tied naked to a pillar, covered from head to foot with bites inflicted on him by his savage aggressors, with fatal effect.

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BENCH OF JUSTICES.

An adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday—the chairman, John Connon, Esq., presiding.

There was some difficulty in forming a quorum, and in the course of conversation as to whether there should be an adjournment, Mr. Cleveland suggested that the chairman should adjourn the business for half an hour and then go on with it as an "adjourned meeting." Several Justices thought this would be somewhat of "a farce," although Mr. W. Martin Wood pointed out that it was not such a "farce" as coming there and waiting for a quorum and then having to go away without doing anything. However, after a while a quorum was whipped in and the business was proceeded with.

MAJOR TULLOCH'S REPORTS AND THE WHOLE COST THEREOF.

The first item on the paper was an application from Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, that he be authorised to pay for the printing of Major Tulloch's Drainage Report, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Pedder explained that as yet he had not received any intimation of the exact cost, and that he now applied for sanction so as to be able to pay the bill when it was received from Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.

Captain Robinson asked what the total outlay on account of the two reports had been, including the whole of the survey charges in connection with the report on the water supply.

Mr. Pedder said the total cost of printing the Water Supply Report was Rs. 4,222-14-10. The estimated cost of the Drainage Report, as he had said before, was Rs. 1,000. As Captain Robinson asked for it, he (Mr. Pedder) would have a statement made out showing what the cost of the survey had been altogether.

Mr. Ormiston suggested that some copies of the Report might be placed with Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. for sale, as several people would be glad to purchase copies if they were allowed to do so.

Mr. Pedder said he should be happy to act on the suggestion as regarded the Drainage Report, but that of the Water Supply Report, only a few copies remained on hand.

The motion authorising the payment of the bill was duly seconded and carried.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE SHIPPING.

In accordance with the next para. on the list of business, the Commissioner called the attention of the Justices to the contract existing between the Corporation and the Harbour and Pilotage Board for the supply of Vehar water to the shipping, and, in doing so, said the matter was a rather complicated one. It appeared to him that a rather unfortunate bargain had been made for the Bench, for the fact was they were not only supplying water almost for nothing for the use of the shipping, but were actually paying something for the honour of doing so. (Laughter.) The facts of the matter were these—that in December 1864 Messrs. Nicol and Co. on behalf of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, made a contract with the then Municipal Commissioner, under which the Elphinstone Company were to have the monopoly of supplying the shipping for five years. The company were to pay the Municipality at the rate of eight annas per ton of water and charge Rs. 3 to the shipping for the same quantity delivered on board, and Rs 2 when delivered to ship's boats at the jetty. In 1865 the Company complained that the P. and O. Company and other owners refused to take water from them, and therefore they (the Elphinstone Company) called on the Municipality to enforce the monopoly of the supply. The Municipal Commissioner obtained the opinion of counsel, who advised that the Municipality had no power to give a monopoly of the supply to the Elphinstone Company, but that the latter could recover damages from the Municipality for breach of contract. At that time the Municipality were receiving about Rs. 8,500 a year for the water sold to the Elphinstone Company under the contract. Finally the question was referred to Government, who, on the 17th October 1866, passed a resolution to the effect that the Municipal Commissioners had entered into an illegal contract which they had no power to carry out; that on the faith of that contract the company had bought plant at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 and might equitably claim compensation; the Municipal Commissioner, the Elphinstone Company, and Harbour and Pilotage Board should therefore determine whether delivery of Vehar water on boardship was desirable, if so, what number of steam barges was necessary to supply the water, and what would be a fair price for each barge? The Elphinstone Company's plant might then be bought jointly by Government, the Board, and the Municipality, and the Municipality should lay mains to the limits of the bunders, which would be a clear gain to the Municipality, as they would be paid for all water thus consumed, Government bearing the cost of laying the pipes to the point of discharge and of meters. The Bench would observe from this that the intention of Government clearly was that the Municipality should not suffer by the arrangement. Well, in accordance with that resolution, a meeting was held by the parties concerned, at which it was decided that two steam barges for constant use, and a third in case of accident, were necessary, two to be purchased by the Harbour Board, and the third by Government. The fair price for these was set down at Rs. 1,25,000. Government approved of these proposals, and said it would be fair that the Municipality should contribute something, as the original error was made by the Corporation, and as the new profits of a larger sale of water would go to them. Accordingly, the Municipal Commissioner, in 1867, offered to supply the Harbour Board with water at ½ of the rate charged to the public, which would be quite a sufficient contribution and atonement for their original error. The Harbour Board objected to this, and finally it was arranged that the Harbour Board should pay Rs. 70,000, and the Municipality Rs. 13,336 for the cost of the two barges, the Municipality to have no lien on the two barges, which were to be the absolute property of the Harbour Board; the Municipality to supply water at one anna per ton, and arrange with the Elphinstone Company to provide, free of charge, pier accommodation for the barges, available at all states of the tide, and that the Municipality should also lay and maintain pipes to the pier head, capable of supplying water at two tons a minute, the Board to advance, free of interest, the Rs. 13,336 for the Municipality and to recover from them by taking credit for the payments due from the Board for water. Afterwards it appeared that the Municipality had to pay wharfage fees for each trip of the barges, and the amount deducted on that account so reduced the amount actually placed to the credit of the Municipality by the Board, that only a very slight sum annually was written off the Rs. 13,336. What he now wanted the Bench to do, was to allow him to pay to the Board in a lump sum the amount of the wharfage fees, so that he could then claim credit from the Board for the full amount of the value of the water supplied without any deduction on account of the wharfage fees. By this means the whole of the balance of the Rs. 13,336 still payable would very soon be wiped out. He had informed the Secretary to the Board that on the expiration of the present arrangement four annas per ton would be charged, as the Board refused to agree to any alteration while the present agreement was in force.

Lieut. Morland (I.N.), the Secretary to the Board, contended that the Municipality had no ground of complaint, as the Board had not only relieved them from a very serious liability, but had actually continued to supply the shipping at a loss. He also contended that the deductions on account of the wharfage fees was a matter with which the Harbour Board had nothing to do.

Captain Robinson adverted to the great service the Board had rendered to the shipping, and thereby to the trade of the city, by supplying good water at a fair rate, and said he trusted there would be no interruption to the supply.

Mr. Pedder expressed himself quite ready to enter into an amicable arrangement, and after some further discussion it was resolved that the matter should stand over for six months.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE QUESTION.

Mr. Pedder next brought forward the question of the appointment of Mr. Moylan on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, to act as Inspector of Nuisances, and stated that after some conversation with Mr. Ormiston and other gentlemen, he had come to the opinion that what he desired could be secured by appointing Mr. Weeks, the Inspector of Gas, to perform the duties of Inspector of smoke nuisances, merely giving him a conveyance allowance. Mr. Ormiston and Dr. Blaney supported the proposition, which was opposed by Capt. Henry and others.

Ultimately it was agreed that a special officer for the purpose was not necessary, and it was left to the Commissioner to make his own arrangements.

CONTRACTS.

Mr. Pedder referred to the statement of contracts entered into for the current year, and gave some details which we have not space for, showing that the prices compared very favourably as against those for last year.

SANTA CRUZ.

The Commissioner, in accordance with notice of motion, asked for the opinion of the Bench on the subject of the removal of the Town Sweepings to Santa Cruz. In doing so he observed that this was a matter on which he was at variance with the Health Officer and some other gentlemen. He then explained that by the scheme of carrying out the sweepings to Santa Cruz, a larger sum than that budgeted for would have to be expended, and that the annual expenditure would be very considerable, in addition to which certain parties had threatened to bring actions against the Municipality, should the sweepings siding at Grant Road be used. He proposed to do away with the necessity for going to Santa Cruz by depositing three feet of sweepings on a noisome swamp near the main drain, and then covering over the deposit with one foot of earth. In conclusion, he proposed that he be allowed to continue the present arrangement of depositing a portion of the sweepings on the Flats.

Mr Ormiston seconded the motion, as he had been in a place where the deposit of town sweepings, carefully carried out, had done no harm, and said less danger would be incurred by filling in a horrible swamp with the sweepings than letting the place continue as at present.

Dr. Hewlett protested against the proposition of the Commissioner being adopted, and cited the Municipal Act. He was in favour of filling in the Flats, but said it should be with sweet earth, not with decomposing filth. By keeping the sweepings in the island they would be doing a lasting injury to the health of the city and fostering fever. If the Bench decided to do this, upon their heads be the responsibility.

Mr. Cleveland and Dr. Joynt supported Dr. Hewlett.

Mr. Pedder did not agree with Dr. Hewlett as to the stringency of the Act.

Dr. Hewlett—You must not put down the filth.

Mr. Pedder—I don't propose to put it down. I "cover up." (Laughter.)

On a division it was decided that the arrangements for carrying the cutchra to Santa Cruz should be continued.

Mr. Pedder said he was quite willing to act in accordance with the wishes of the Bench, but the Justices must not blame him hereafter when they found what the cost would be.

The proceedings then closed.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A LARGE robbery is reported from Agra, where a mahajun has lost gold to the extent of half a lakh of rupees.

WE hear that Sir William Muir is expected in Allahabad earlier than was expected. His Honor is, we believe, due at Etawah on the 25th, and from that station he will travel to Allahabad by rail.

WE see that Gunner Roberts, of the Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Jutogh, has challenged any European in Bengal to wrestle in the Devon and Cornish style for three hundred rupees.

THE great shoe question is likely to crop up again at Madras, for we see that the police magistrate, Mr. R. P. Campbell, has fined a native one rupee for indecent behaviour in coming into the Court with his slippers on.

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THE WATER-SUPPLY OF MILITARY CANTONMENTS IN INDIA.

By EDWARD NICHOLSON, F.S.C., ASSISTANT-SURGEON B.A.

(*Lancet.*)

I HAVE just received the army Medical Department Blue-book containing the sanitary report by Dr. Muir, which has incurred the reprobatory remarks made by Surgeon-Major De Renzy in the of *Lancet* Sept. 7th. Dr. Muir's observations are to the effect that, whilst much requires to be done in remedying possible defects in the details of water conservancy, yet, on the whole, the European troops in India are provided with water adequate in quantity and wholesome in quality, and that the amount of disease traceable to defects in water-supply has been exaggerated. Mr. De Renzy, on the other hand, is of opinion that "the supply is, with very few exceptions, so obviously exposed to contamination, that its use is attended with the gravest dangers to health." As, after eight years' regimental experience in India, I resumed my original chemical pursuits, and have been, for the last two years, charged with the duty of examining the water-supply of a large portion of the Madras Presidency, I may be permitted to give my testimony on the point.

It must first be remarked that Mr. De Renzy does not deny the statement made by Dr. Muir; his argument is that the water is exposed to possible contamination, and that certain diseases of ill-ascertained origin being prevalent, they may be reasonably attributed to pollution of the water-supply. Having determined that the enteric fever of India is caused by excrement-tainted water, he proceeds to lay down that three-fourths of all deaths from fevers, and all the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, are caused by impure water; also that "the enormous quantity of impure water that men drink in the hot weather sufficiently explains the special prevalence of typhoid as well as of dysentery and diarrhœa at that season." It is hardly worth while refuting with argument conclusions which are simply jumped at; suffice it to say, that it is in no way proved that the drinking-water of soldiers contains impurity likely to cause either of the above diseases. It is taken for granted, because water is drawn by means of a leather bucket and conveyed in leather bags, that it is necessarily polluted—an assumption which I cannot grant; also that the wells are constantly exposed to pollution, and contain large deposits of filth—an assertion which is in no way confirmed by my special investigations on the subject. I admit that for various reasons it would be advantageous to raise water by machinery and distribute it by pipes, were there the slightest prospect of this system being cheaply and efficiently maintained, but I have very strong doubts if this measure would produce any improvement in health commensurate with the heavy outlay. The system of water-carrying used in cantonments is that which is best adapted for use during the movements of troops, whether in the course of relief or on actual service, and as the establishment of water-carriers must be kept up, there is great economy effected by utilising them in cantonment. There is not the slightest evidence that carriage in skins has any bad effect on water, whilst, on the other hand, it is the custom amongst officers to keep their drinking water preferably in a leathern bottle, or chagul, from the pleasant coolness imparted by the porous leather. I consider that everything in reason has been done for the water-supply, if it is drawn and conveyed in the following manner:

1. Water to be drawn from the well by the indigenous mechanical means of the Persian wheel, or the large leathern bucket, in either case worked by bullock-power.
2. To be conveyed to barracks as at present, either by puckally bullocks (a bullock carries a pair of leathern bags or puckals, each holding about twenty gallons), or in water-carts.
3. The water to be stored in porous pots (chatties) with covers.
4. Filtration, when necessary, to be effected by means of one large sand filter for the whole corps. Filtration through a foot or two of clean sand is sufficient for all practical purposes. The barrack-room water-pots would be filled from this filter.

I have not found that there is any practical inconvenience in the wells being open. I have never seen refuse or garbage in wells actually used, and the only case in which I can imagine the possibility of a dead dog being found in a well is in that of a water-hole which only becomes a well in the rainy season, and at other times is used as a refuse depot. Such a case could not occur unless the medical officer or the quartermaster grossly neglected his duty. I have always found the wells used for British troops to be fairly conserved, and without any certain signs of pollution in the water. Practically the only pollution to which a well is subjected is that of drippings from the puckally's feet when the well is so badly constructed that he is obliged to stand within the parapet, or that of bones or dung dropped by crows or other birds. The pollution thus caused, when distributed over the thousands of gallons often taken daily from it must be, and practically is, infinitesimal. With acts of mischief I cannot deal; they are matters of police, and practically are most rare. In order to avoid all these sources of possible pollution (though evidence is wanting that any of them would produce disease) nothing is required but the ordinary exercise of the medical officer's authority. In nearly every station where the consumption of water is sufficiently large to justify the expense, indigenous mechanical appliances for raising water are in use, and a very slight increase of the quartermaster's subordinate establishment would suffice to guard the principal wells, and exercise the necessary supervision over the conveyance and storage of water. Some galvanised iron network would prevent birds from entering the well, or crows from dropping bones into it.

I would most strongly deprecate the establishment of pumps and waterworks for cantonments in India, except under peculiar circumstances. The experiments that have been made in this line of sanitary engineering have been of the most discouraging character; I may even say that they form a notable feature in the great waste of public money made under the auspices of sanitation. We have a knack of always missing the happy mean in our military arrangements; we either stifle men in dens or else house them in palaces as uncomfortable as they are costly; we either take no care about their water-supply or we squander lacs of rupees on abortive waterworks. There is no doubt, however, that very fair progress was being made before the rise of what I may term the sanitary mania, and we had arrived at a very satisfactory general condition of health by 1860. Since then we have done little else but waste money on extravagant schemes which have been entirely without practical advantages, and we have added what I may term the sanitary exploitation of India to the military and commercial exploitations which have already pauperised the country in the name of civilisation. The concluding paragraph of Mr. DeRenzy's letter points to the infliction of "pumps and filters and condensers" on the native population of a cantonment as well as their establishment in barracks; that is to say, on the chance of saving one British soldier from the risk of enteric fever, thousands of his already heavily-taxed fellow-subjects are to be again heavily taxed under municipal regulations in order that in his rambles he may always come across drinking-water of guaranteed purity.

I have found that throughout the stations of two-thirds of the British troops in this presidency, visited by me during the course of my Indian service, the water-supply has been generally quite as good as it is possible to obtain without an outlay incommensurate with the very problematical advantages expected. It may be said, however, that my experience, being confined to Madras, cannot be taken as evidence on the water-supply of Bengal. But I have had the opportunity of studying the reports on the four years of water-analyses in Bengal, and the advantage of visiting a Bengal station very much written about by the Indian sanitary authorities of that province. The former has enabled me to confirm fully Dr. Mouat's opinion that, "with few exceptions, the supply is adequate and wholesome"; and the latter to go even further than him in deprecating the exaggerated ideas current on the state of Indian water-supply generally.

The reports on the waters of Bengal cantonments are, unfortunately, of the most unsatisfactory description, as neither the superintendent of the analyses nor the analysts themselves appear to have had any chemical education beyond that obligatory on every medical officer. As far as I am able to sift the real facts out of the figures and remarks given, the water-supply is of good quality except in those stations where a naturally saline subsoil has imparted brackishness to the water.

My personal experience of Bengal is confined to a town which I visited expressly to examine a water-supply stated to be entirely polluted, not only by fœcal, but also by choleraic, matter. The following are few of the remarks made by sanitary authorities on Pooree:—

"The water-supply of that town is polluted to the last degree by choleraic matter . . . . The water in the tanks and wells of Pooree is loaded with choleraic matter in the greatest degree." (Circular by F. J. Mouat, M.D., Inspector-General of Gaols, March 4th, 1868.)

"The sources of water-supply have been polluted from time immemorial . . . . I believe most of the tanks to be in the same condition as that now indicated [*i. e.*, evolving noxious gases]; and I have no doubt that by percolation the water of almost all the wells in the city is very seriously contaminated." (Report on Pilgrimage to Juggernauth in 1868, by David B. Smith, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.)

I had my suspicions that these descriptions were highly coloured, as the language of Indian sanitary science is notoriously hyperbolical. Thus Dr. David B. Smith, wishing to express the fact that the streets of Pooree were ill-smelling, uses the following terms: "There is a universal dearth of oxygen; carbonic acid, ammonia, carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen abound to a poisonous degree. Words fail me as I endeavour to depict the whole truth." I need hardly remark that there is not the slightest evidence of Dr. David B. Smith's having ascertained even the presence, much more the quantity, of the above gases in the atmosphere. And considering that Pooree is on the seashore, swept by a constant sea breeze, I have my doubts as to whether analysis would detect any notable deficiency of oxygen. The town is not dirtier than the average of purely Indian towns.

But returning from the quantity of the air to that of the water, I found, on analysis of typical tank and well water, that there was no evidence whatever of sewage pollutions, and that the natural water-supply, though generally brackish, was as good as that in any town on the eastern coast from Madras to Calcutta, both included. I have a strong impression that the only foundation for the assertion that the waters are "loaded with choleraic matters" is that the more brackish waters contain much chlorides: cholera stools contain chlorides, the Pooree waters contain much chlorides; the inference is obvious. Such reasoning, however absurd, is quite on a par with the assertion that there is a universal dearth of oxygen in the air of the town.

It will be seen that my personal experience of Bengal corroborates Dr. Muir's statement that the condition of the water-supply has been exaggerated, in a great measure owing "to the water question being mixed up with theories of cholera and other epidemic diseases." I will go so far as to say that, in my experience, it is exaggerated in order to make it fit in with theories of cholera and other epidemic diseases.

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GERMAN WINES, Quarts and Pints.
CHAMPAGNE, Quarts and Pints.
BRANDIES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,
Quarts Rs. 5-12 per doz., in Cases of 4 dozen.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES
AT REDUCED PRICES; APPLY FOR PRICE LIST.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
AT WHOLESALE RATES.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE; whole Cheeses of about 28 lbs.	Per lb.	As. 13
BACON IN CANVAS, Wholesides of about 27 lbs.	,,	,, 13
HAMS IN CANVAS	,,	,, 15

FOR CASH ONLY.
J. NEUBERG.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
VINO PUERO SHERRY.
Rs. 32 per dozen, Cash.

Just to hand, a fresh parcel of this very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry.

We shall shortly be in possession of a further supply of our well-known
MANZANILLA.
Sherries at Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30 per dozen, Cash, in Stock.
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATIONS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY BRANCH
CORDON BLEU CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 32 per doz., Cash.

THIS WINE, although cheap, is really a good wholesome dry Champagne—pure Epernay. We recommend it for tiffin or evening parties.

GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE.
No. 1 Dry extremely delicate
,, 2 Extra Dry do. do.
,, 3 Very Dry do. do.
,, 4 The driest Wine obtainable.
Rs. 44 per doz.

These Brands are all of the 1st Quality, full of aroma, and as Vintage Wines they are unequalled.

DOUBLE MAGNUMS of Champagne 1st Quality Dry. Each Bottle is equal to 4 ordinary Quarts Rs. 64 per case of 4.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns, and all cases are examined prior to despatch, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case. The risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

VOLKART BROTHERS'
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs. 40	
Ditto ditto 2 ,, pts.	,, 42	

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20	,, ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,, ,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,, ,,
Vray Canon (expected)	,, 18	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality	Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
Inferior qualities at ... Rs. 12 and	,, 14	,, ,,

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	,, 12	,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 12	,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 12	,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 12	,, ,,
Barolo	,, 12	,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	Rs. 17	per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	,, 18	,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18	,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 20	,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P quality	,, 20	,, ,,
Ditto ditto P̄	,, 22	,, ,,

CHEESE.

Green Cheese, weighing 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.
Gruyere Cheese, weighing 40 to 50 lbs. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
17, CHURCH STREET,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:
C. W. CARR & Co......Calcutta.
CARR & SON...........Conduit Street, London.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
JEWELLERY.

Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for portraits	60 to	250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70 to	200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
,, of hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
,, silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25 to	110
Brooches, for dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40 to	1,000
,, for miniatures, revolving (also with Cameo on one side)	40 to	110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50 to	100
,, Mourning, Black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40 to	80
Earrings, all Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shape	14 to	80
Lockets and Pendants, plain or engraved gold, for 1, 2, or more portraits, of beautiful devices	10 to	100

TIGER-CLAW JEWELLERY.

H. and Co. have in stock a variety of these quaint ornaments, now rapidly gaining ground in the public favour. They can either supply Claws, or mount those furnished to them—as BROOCHES, Rs. 30 to 80; BRACELETS, Rs. 100 to 200; EARRINGS, Rs. 32 to 50; NECKLETS, Rs. 8 to 250; VINAIGRETTES, Rs. 30 to 90; CHARMS, Rs. 20 to 50; SCARF PINS and RINGS, Rs. 25 to 50. Sketches will be furnished on application.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
COMMUNION SERVICES.

HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHRONOGRAPHS,
WELL ADAPTED
FOR
TRAINERS OF HORSES.
Rs. 30.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER ....per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned:—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—
Poona............... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore .... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.
Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROSS AND COMPANY.

LONDON PRICES.

MEDICINE CHESTS
IN EVERY VARIETY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION,
2ND EDITION.

"Well known throughout the Presidency, * * * throughout most interesting."—*Bombay Gazette.*

"Their Medicine Chests are models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"A very useful little book. * * * In up-country stations the Medicine Chests will be found very valuable."—*Times of India.*

"A miniature volume * * the most comprehensive * * we have ever seen."—*Deccan Herald.*

"An invaluable Companion to those who possess Medicine Chests."—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

"The arrangement * * is admirable, * * the instructions are exceedingly clear and simple, * * if the Medicine Chests are arranged on as sensible a principle, they must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

"An admirable little guide, * * we feel safe in recommending 'Kemp's Companion.'"—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE
DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST,
As recommended in the New Work, entitled
"MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS,"
BY
A BOMBAY ARMY SURGEON.
Carefully furnished with the remedies therein described.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST AND EVERY INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore,.........."Spectator" Office.
Calcutta............Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London.............G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..............Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona...............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa............Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.............D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

'CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

HOTELS.

THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.

THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, and it is situated in the coolest and most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea breeze on every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government and Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are shipped and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway Terminus.

Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should book to BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.

BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. 8-12.
NO EXTRAS.

The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.

W. MAULE, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.

DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Gentry and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the abovenamed HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, being within a few minutes walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.

The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be found very moderate. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.

Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.

Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.

No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.

DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

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